Hear Browder on the United Front Tonight at Irving Plaza, 8 p. m.

CIRCULATION DRIVE
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY:
Daily ..... 131 Saturday 22
Total to date..... 1,859 Total 940

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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GEN. JOHNSON BOOSTS A.F.L. HEADS TO SMASH STRIKES

USSR Celebrates Advance of Women in All Fields on Int'l Women Workers' Day

7,000,000 in Production In the USSR

Pravda Points to Role of Women in Working Class Battles

MANY IN SOVIETS

Tremendous Growth *in* Consciousness in Villages Cited

By VERN SMITH
(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 8. (By Radio). —Today, on International Women Workers' Day, the workers of the Soviet Union are summing up the gigantic growth in the participation of women in the great work of socialist construction.

The victors of the first Five-Year Plan and the triumphant conquerors of the second can say with full satisfaction that Lenin's famous slogan: "Make it possible for every kitchen maid to know how to run the government," is nearing its realization.

While in the capitalist countries, and especially Germany, woman economically, socially and politically is thrown back into the Middle Ages, where according to the words of the fascist hangman Goebbels "she is placed on a level with prostitutes," the woman of the Soviet Union has become the mistress of her socialist fatherland, enjoying full rights as a participant in the construction of socialism, the construction of a classless society.

7,000,000 Women in Production

Over 7,000,000 women have been drawn into production. There are

(Continued on Page 2)

Hold International Women's Day Meet in Phila. Today

Other Meetings Will Be Held in Worcester, Newark, Paterson

PHILADELPHIA. — International Women's Day will be celebrated here tonight with working men and women gathering in the Bosiover Hall, 701 Pine St., tonight to hear Julia Stuart Poynts speak on the significance of the day.

• • •

WORCESTER. — Meeting in Washburn Hall, 321 Main St., to celebrate International Women's Day, Friday, 8 p. m. Ann Burlak National Organizer of the N. T. W. I. U. There will also be a musical program.

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NEWARK. — International Women's Day meeting will be held tonight at Ukranian Hall, 59 Bcacon St. Speaker: M. Pechney.

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PATERSON. — Meeting will be held tonight at 3 Governor St. Speaker: C. Tafler.

• • •

MILWAUKEE.—R. Ferguson, Negro woman, who spent two years in the Soviet Union, will be the chief speaker at the International Women's Day meeting to be held here Friday, 7:30 p. m., at Liberty Hall, 736 W. Walnut St.

• • •

NEW HAVEN. — International Women's Day will be celebrated at Little Cinema Theatre, 35 Howe St., tonight at 8 o'clock.

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Foreign News.

Aluminum Strikers Are Out Solid

Local Leaders, Aided by Rank and File, Fight Fake Pay Raise

By JAMES EGAN
Acting Secretary, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 8.—The 4,000 strikers at the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Company of American plants in New Kensington are sticking solidly. The strike committee negotiated with the company at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The committee is of the opinion that the main demands should be for the check-off and are not pressing the increase of wages as the main demand of the "holiday." This strike was called originally for increase in wages. The increase of wages should be the main demand presented in the interests of the workers.

The strike shows many weaknesses, despite the fact that a determination on the part of the workers to have rank and file control of the strike has forced the official representative, Mr. Swift, of the A. F. of L., from the field. There are still some elements who are dangerous to the strike in official positions. Oliver Moyes, Secretary of the National Council of the Aluminum Union, who was chiefly responsible for the negotiations of the 11 per cent "increase" rejected by the strikers, as well as some of the other officials who supported the 11 per cent agreement.

However, this group is being fought by the local chairman Hulit, MacCall, and several other local leaders who are opposed to going back on the basis of the fake 11 per cent agreement.

Office Workers Ask for Pickets

The office workers and laboratory workers sent a delegation to the union headquarters and asked that a picket line be formed before the offices and said that they would come out as soon as they were called upon. The strike leaders told them that if the company did not sign up favorably by 11 o'clock Wednesday, that they would call on them to come out.

This shows the dangerous position the strike is in on the one hand, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Seamen Picket In Protest On Scab Tobacco

Nazi Agents Flee Ship In Havana Fearing Demonstration

NEW YORK.—In answer to the call of striking Cuban workers to protest against the shipment of scab tobacco to New York aboard the S. S. Santa Barbara, seamen and longshoremen picketed the Grace Line docks here yesterday morning.

When the Santa Barbara arrived at the dock at 9:30 Wednesday night none of the regular Grace Line longshoremen were there. A special crew guarded by two carloads of police and 12 detectives were rushed to the dock and the tobacco was unloaded in a half hour.

Picket Docks

On Thursday morning the Marine Workers Industrial Union established a picket line in front of the dock. Roy Hudson, national chairman of the union, said that the M. W. I. U. was arranging to call a mass action at the Upmann and Partages tobacco companies to whom the shipment was consigned.

Nazis Flee Ship

Fearing action of the seamen and longshoremen, two Nazi agents, Hans Roland, German Minister to Peru, and Kurt von Reiswitz, German ambassador to Chile, who had been passengers on the Santa Barbara from Callao and Valparaiso, left the ship at Havana and flew to Miami, from where they came here by train and sailed for Germany aboard a Hamburg American Liner.

• • •

U. S. Tobacco Workers Pledge Solidarity

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—Tobacco workers, members of the Tobacco Workers Section of the Agricultural Workers Union, at a regular membership meeting held Tuesday night, declared their solidarity with the striking Cuban workers and voted for the following resolution which was forwarded to Havana:

Workers! To Improve Your Conditions, Fight the A. F. L. Officialdom Whose Interests Are the Employers' Interests

"THEIR INTERESTS ARE YOUR INTERESTS!"—this was the declaration yesterday of General Hugh Johnson to the conference of 4,000 "GENTLEMEN WHO CONTROL INDUSTRY," the conference of the nation's biggest monopolists.

Of whom was General Johnson speaking? He was speaking, workers, of William Green, John L. Lewis and other bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. He was assuring the biggest bankers and manufacturers that these so-called labor leaders would aid them in breaking strikes, in blocking the growing strike wave. "Their interests are your interests," he assured the capitalists.

Here are General Johnson's exact words. What do you think of them, workers?

"We know something about what is toward in this country—the worst epidemic of strikes in our history. Why suffer it? Here is a way out. PLAY THE GAME. Submit to the law, and get it over quickly.

"I want to tell you this for your comfort. I know your problems. I would rather deal with BILL GREEN, JOHN LEWIS, ED McGRADY, MIKE MacDONOUGH, GEORGE BERRY and a host of others I could name, than with any Frankenstein that you may build up under the guise of a company union.

"In fact—take it from me and a wealth of experience—THEIR INTERESTS ARE YOUR INTERESTS and under the law and in this modern day, it is the best and quickest way to economic peace. Here is one cloud that we can erase from our horizon with one stroke. Let's do it."

• • •

Here is the goods on these strikebreakers whom the Daily Worker has been exposing in every step of their treachery.

Workers! Take this up in your local unions. Mobilize your forces for action against this strikebreaking alliance.

Workers! To protect your interests, organize to fight the bosses and their agents, whose interests are the same.

1) Demand shorter hours in all industries without weekly pay reductions. 2) Demand wage increases to meet the rising cost of living. 3) For the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. 4) Defend your unconditional right to strike. 5) Defeat all attempts to fasten compulsory arbitration on the workers through the strikebreaking National Labor Board. 6) Demand the immediate withdrawal of all A. F. of L. leaders from the strikebreaking N.R.A. and National Labor Board. 7) Against all forms of government regulation and control of the trade unions. 8) Defeat the class collaboration policies of Green, Lewis, Hillman and Co. 9) Smash the company unions. 10) For a powerful independent class trade union movement.

(See page 3 for article by Harr y Gannes on Johnson's speech)

Auto Strike Wave Swells, As Green, Lewis Try to Smash Workers' Actions

Postal Workers Fight "Economy" U. S. Wage Slash

To Hold Mass Meeting; $6 a Week is Gov't Average Pay

NEW YORK, March 8.—A protest meeting of post office workers against the announced "economy" slash of Postmaster Farley will be held Sunday, at Public School 27, Third Avenue and 42nd Street, N. Y., the National Association of Substitute Postal Employees announced today.

Roosevelt's Postmaster has just announced that a new speed-up system will be installed in the post offices which will practically send 25,000 postal workers into the ranks of the jobless. The order comes right after the "request" of Roosevelt and Johnson for "shorter hours and higher pay."

Postal workers have had their wages driven down to starvation levels by the Roosevelt "economy" bills. Many substitute workers get as low as 53 cents a day, with every day's work uncertain. The regulars are being speeded up to inhuman lengths. Many workers get not more than $6 a week.

The protest meeting will be followed by a parade to the main post office at 34th Street.

• • •

LANSFORD, Pa., March 8—Despite the threat by John L. Lewis that he will revoke their U.M.W.A. charter, more than 7,500 miners here are still out on strike. A vote has been ordered on whether the strike will be continued and results will be known tomorrow.

Cleveland, St. Louis, Auto Workers Join in Strike Demand

NEW YORK—A huge strike wave is gaining momentum throughout the country, with William Green, John L. Lewis and the National Labor Board straining every nerve to thwart them and to defeat the workers vote for strike.

In Washington yesterday Green called on A. F. of L. leaders in St. Louis, Cleveland and Michigan to come to the capital and meet with the National Labor Board in an effort to keep tens of thousands of auto workers from going on strike in Chevrolet, Buick, Hudson, and Fisher Body, for union recognition and higher wages.

Yesterday nearly 5,000 workers in the Fisher Body Company's plant in Cleveland balloted on strike. Around 7,000 work in the plant. Nearly 5,000 are members of an A. F. of L. Federal Union. Despite the wishes of the workers, the leaders have already announced they will block strike, and have the matter referred to the National Labor Board.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8. —Members of the International Longshoremen's Association here are voting on a proposed strike, to be effective March 23rd. Ballots have been mailed to all members and results are expected to be known March 15.

• • •

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The Regional Labor Board here has asked the National Labor Board to step in to prevent a strike of workers in the Chevrolet Motor Co. and the Fisher Body plants. The workers are demanding union recognition, and the reinstatement of workers fired for union activity.

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DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—James F. Dewey, National Labor Board conciliator here ordered Hudson Motor Car workers to suspend their strike call pending a Washington conference. The conference is set for March 15th.

• • •

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 8.—Declaring they would not return to work until their union is recognized and wages increased, 3,000 miners here continued on strike. The men are striking in the Little Cahaba fields.

Lerroux Prepares Terror Against A Big Strike Wave

Spain Gets 27,000 More Cops; "State of Alarm" Is Declared

MADRID, March 8.—Strikes of a widespread mass character, and developing from economic to political demands, are shaking the reactionary Lerroux government, which is taking extraordinary measures for their violent suppression.

The strike of 80,000 building trades' workers in Madrid, in a Communist, Socialist, and Anarchist united front, is to be joined tomorrow by a general printers' strike in sympathy with the strike of the printers of the newspaper ABC against the open shop. Numerous other strikes are going on in many cities.

The Cortes yesterday also granted authority to Lerroux to add 15,000 men to the Civil Guard, which now numbers 25,000, and 12,000 to the Assault Guard, which now numbers 5,000.

Private Citizen Given Right to Kill 3 Negroes

Mississippi Senate Puts Thru Special Fascist Vengeance Measure

JACKSON, Miss., March 8.—A measure rushed through the Mississippi Senate yesterday wipes out the ragged imaginary line between legal lynching and mob lynching by giving the father of an alleged "rape" victim, the right to spring the trap in the mass legal lynching of three Negro youths ordered for March at Hernando. The bill, in effect, gives official approval to crimes of vengeance against Negro victims of the traditional charge of "rape" with which the southern capitalist landlords attempt to justify their persecution of the Negro masses.

This fascist-vengeance measure, supported by Senator Collins, cousin of the alleged victim, was passed to enable De Soto County authorities to keep a secret agreement with the father of the girl for the privilege of springing the trap when it was discovered that existing laws pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

I.L.D. to Argue Motion Friday On Scottsboro

Demonstration Called for Saturday Noon In Harlem

NEW YORK.—A motion for new trials for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, will be argued in Judge Callahan's court in Decatur, Ala., on Friday by Eli Schwartzbard, representing the International Labor Defense.

While appeals already have been filed with the Alabama Supreme Court against Callahan's recent ruling denying a hearing on motion for new trials, the action on Friday is designed to force Callahan to reverse his decision. The motion is based on the grounds that Callahan deliberately misled the defense attorneys in granting extensions and then conveniently cancelling them on the hypocritical excuse that he had "forgotten" the statute which would have prevented him from granting these extensions.

• • •

NEW YORK.—A call for a mighty protest demonstration this Saturday afternoon in Harlem was issued yesterday by the Harlem Sec-

(Continued on Page 2)

Terrific Explosion in Munitions Plant Rocks Towns, Kills 4

DOVER, N. J., March 8.—A terrific explosion, reminiscent of the deadly blasts in munitions' factories during wartime, yesterday blew at least four workers to bits, shattered a huge hall of the Hercules Powder Co., rocked towns and broke windows five miles away.

The explosion occurred at 2:15 p.m. yesterday in the dynamite shell loading plant where men were loading powder into paper cartridges with a dynamite packing machine.

The Hercules Powder Co. is one of the largest munitions' plant in the country now benefitting from the huge munitions orders given by the war-making Roosevelt government.

Twelve More AFL Locals Endorse Workers' Bill

Hear Browder Speak on Unity Tonight at Irving Plaza Hall

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, speaks tonight, at 8 o'clock at the Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Place, on "Two Theories of Working Class Unity." He will discuss the burning question of how to achieve that unity which is indispensable in the struggles of the workers, against war, against fascism, for unemployment relief, and for unemployment insurance.

The lecture is held under the auspices of the Workers School, and all proceeds will go to the benefit of the ten-week, full-time National Training School of the Communist Party, which is now drawing to a successful conclusion, due to the support given to it by workers and workers' organizations.

Jobless Girl, Hungry, Faints In Court Trial

Lawyer, 2 Others Jailed for Protesting at Frame-Up of 9

NEW YORK.—Dorothy Marvin, one of nine unemployed workers being tried before Judge Burke in magistrates court at Centre and Franklin Sts., for taking part in a delegation to the Home Relief Bureau, collapsed of hunger yesterday afternoon and court recessed while she was being revived. Shortly before the case came up, late in the afternoon, Attorney Louis Fleicher of the I. L. D., and Clarence Roth and Mary Smith, workers in the courtroom, were arrested in court for protesting against continued delay in bringing up the cases of the nine arrested workers. Roth and Mary Smith were taken away to the Elizabeth St. station and Fleicher was placed under technical arrest.

The nine workers were arrested two days ago when they went in a delegation to the Home Relief Bureau to demand relief for the Cottello family, Porto Ricans who were denied relief for a year, because of their race.

Mrs. Cottello, who is pregnant, testified in court yesterday that she was previously getting $2 a week relief from the Salvation Army, for her family which includes a three year old child. But this was cut off.

The Home Relief kept telling her to go back to the Salvation Army but they did nothing for her. She was starving. The Unemployed Council then organized the delegation to demand relief and the Home Relief officials called the police and had them arrested.

The nine arrested jobless workers were called to trial day before yesterday. Over the protest of Fleicher, the case was continually put off. Fleicher proposed that the workers be paroled in his custody but Judge Burke refused. It became obvious that Burke was determined to persecute the unemployed workers as much as possible.

All day yesterday Burke kept calling other cases. At 3.15, it was apparent that Burke would try to hold the unemployed workers another night in jail. Fleicher then demanded again that their cases be called. Judge Burke stated he would call what cases he pleased. When Fleicher insisted, he was arrested. Upon Fleicher's arrest, the workers in the crowded court-room protested, and Roth and Mary Smith were taken out of the crowd. Fleicher was later released.

Robert Minor to Talk on Austria Tonight

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak on the Austrian situation and the need for a united front at a mass meeting tonight at the Boro Park Workers' Club, 18th Ave. and 47th St., Brooklyn. Twenty-five per cent of the income goes to the German workers in their struggle against Hitler fascism.

Virden City Council Calls for Enactment of H. R. 7598

MIGHTY CAMPAIGN

Five Progressive Mine Locals Endorse Bill

NEW YORK—The city council of Virden, Ill., the Baroga County Board in Michigan, and twelve additional local unions, eight affiliated with the A. F. of L. and four with the Progressive Miners of America, have indorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598), it was reported to the Daily Worker yesterday. All of these endorsements are in addition to those reported in previous issues of the Daily Worker.

The demand for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is being voiced by additional thousands of workers every day. The demand of the rank and file in the A. F. of L. for the enactment of the bill is being put forward by one local union after another, in the face of the opposition of the trade union misleaders.

Miners Demand Action

The "Progressive Miner," controlled by the misleaders of the P. M. A., is campaigning among its members for the indorsement of the Wagner Bill, misnamed an "unemployment insurance" bill, which does not apply to the 16,000,000 now totally unemployed. In spite of this attempt to sidetrack the Workers' Bill, four additional local unions of the P.M.A. have indorsed the bill. These locals are Nos. 30 at Virden; Local 80 at Glen Carbon; Local 57 at Pana, and Local 15 at Springfield. Local No. 1 of Gilles-

(Continued on Page 2)

$198,000,000 British Budget For Its Army

Demands More Planes; France to Rush Ship Building

TOKYO, March 8.—Japan will take up the challenge of the gigantic naval program of the Vinson bill, passed last Tuesday, and build up its navy beyond the present treaty-limit program, the navy ministry announced today.

Japan's navy will have a total tonnage of 735,063 to America's 1,135,240 by 1939, Navy Minister Mineo Osumi declared, adding that this ratio was unacceptable, and that Japan must build more warships.

• • •

England Increases Army Budget

LONDON, March 8.—British army estimates for 1934-1935 were announced today, with a total of $198,000,000, an increase of $8,250,000 over the previous year's budget.

Sir Phillip Sasson, under-secretary for aviation, demanded a much increased air force for Great Britain in a speech in the House of Commons, in which he declared Britain was fifth in air power among the world powers. He insisted the British air force must be built up to equal that of any other power.

Figures issued here today appear to indicate that France is first in air power, and Britain sixth, being below Japan. These figures are being used as the basis for a great campaign to vastly increase the British air force.

• • •

France to Build Warships at Once

PARIS, March 8.—The French government will go ahead at once with its naval building program whether or not parliament authorizes it at present, it was announced here today.

• • •

BRUSSELS, March 8.—Only war will prevent Germany from rearming, Count de Broqueville, premier of Belgium, declared in a statement yesterday.

Phone, Radio Workers Join Cuban General Strike

Strike Wave Grows in Answer to Bloody Mendieta Terror

HAVANA, March 8.—A strike of telephone and radio workers at noon today silenced Cuba's whole telephone and broadcasting system.

This strike marks another important advance in the general strike wave, called by the National Confederation of Labor against the bloody repression decrees put into effect by President Mendieta on the advice of U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

The slogan of the general strike is rapidly being realised in Havana and in most parts of the island. Fragmentary reports reaching the capital indicate that the workers are militantly resisting the efforts of the army to smash their strikes with machine guns and bayonets.

Many were reported wounded, two seriously, when soldiers fired on a demonstration in front of the provincial palace at Santa Clara. Shooting was reported in Camaguey, where soldiers are acting as scabs on the railway and street car lines.

A mass demonstration attempted to free four workers' leaders arrested in Santa Clara, and soldiers fired into the group.

At Cienfuegos, Dr. Juan Fermin Figueroa, new head of the city health department, was shot and killed in his office. Soldiers fired with machine guns on a large crowd which gathered outside the health department building.

A Negro worker was arrested in

Soldiers Wound Many in Attacks on Workers All Over Island

Marianao, a suburb of Havana, charged with being an agitator. Seven others were arrested here yesterday, charged with "conspiring against the government."

All traffic is diverted today from the neighborhood of the presidential palace, which is guarded by machine gun emplacements and troops with fixed bayonets.

Wagner Tells 'Daily' Fur Hearings Will Be Held Very Soon

Protest On Rumors by Fur Workers' Union Brings Action

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 8. —Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board today told the Daily Worker final arrangements for holding the promised election in the fur industry are now being worked out by a Labor Board sub-committee composed of Dr. Leo Wolman, employe representative, and Lewis E. Kirstein, employer representative.

"We placed the matter in the hands of the sub-committee yesterday," Wagner said. "I think they will act quickly."

The Board's action followed protests by the Fur Workers' Industrial Union members against reports that the election was being sabotaged. The Board on Feb. 16 announced it would conduct an election to determine which union shall represent the workers. Since then the A. F. of L. union officials, in an effort to discourage and demoralize the militant union membership, have made public statements that there would be no election, and it has been said here by authentic sources that William Green, of the A. F. of L., and the Labor Board, is attempting to stall off the election.

These facts were recalled to Wagner. He practically confirmed that the Board deferred to the militant union demands over the opposition of Green.

"How about the reports concerning Green's opposition?" he was asked.

"Well, you know, all our decisions are not unanimous," he replied.

"When will the elections be held?"

"As soon as the arrangements are completed. You know it is not the simplest matter to insure that the election will be fair, that there'll be no repeaters, etc. The sub-committee will get in touch with representatives of the unions."

Irving Potash, Secretary of the Industrial Union, later went to the Labor Board to seek a definite time for settling details for the election. He came to Washington to inquire about the election following reports that the Labor Board would take some action in the fur case yesterday.

Officials Refuse to Free Schneider

NEW YORK.—Immigration officials refused to release Jack Schneider yesterday, following the posting of $2,500 cash bond.

Schneider had been out on bond for two years on a deportation charge, but was taken back to Ellis Island and the old bond was revoked. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union placed a cash bond yesterday, but the officials refused to release him.

It is obvious that Edward McGrady, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor, is forcing the issue and is trying to keep Schneider locked up, union leaders declared. McGrady was head of the International Fur Workers Association of the A. F. of L. before he got into his new government position. Schneider, who is a leader of the Fur Section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, had always exposed the strike-breaking role of McGrady

Weinstone Will Speak in Detroit on Sunday

DETROIT, March 8. — William Weinstone, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party who has recently returned from a tour of Europe, will speak here Sunday, 2 p. m., on the Austrian situation and the need for a united front against fascism and war.

Weinstone will lecture under the auspices of the Communist Party of Detroit, at 5960 14th St.

Twelve AFL Locals Indorse Workers' Social Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

pie previously endorsed the Workers' Bill.

In Providence, Rhode Island, the Workers' Bill was indorsed at the last regular meeting of the Central Federated Union (A. F. of L.), which further decided to arrange a mass meeting in Providence in the interests of the Bill (H.R. 7598). A committee was appointed to arrange the mass meeting. The Right to Live Club has circulated all A. F. of L. locals of Providence calling for indorsement of the bill.

STUDENT SHOT BY MISTAKE

CHARLESTON, Ill., Mar. 7.—A 20-year-old student at the Illinois Teachers' College, Hershel Petty, was shot and killed when mistaken by a sheriff's posse for a man who earlier in the evening set fire to a barn, because Petty's car was similar to the one in which the arsonist escaped.

Aluminum Strikers Keep Ranks Solid

(Continued from Page 1)

solidarity of the workers on the other hand. Only by spreading the strike can the strike be strengthened and the company weakened.

An adjoining plant, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, employing 1,500 workers, met Monday night with the intention of coming out in sympathy with the Aluminum workers. The International president of their union succeeded in heading off this movement.

The possibilities of winning this strike if the correct steps are taken, are excellent. In order to strengthen the strike the following steps should be carried out immediately by the rank and file:

1) To insist that the committee include representatives from every department in all plants and these rank and file representatives to actually function on the committee.

2) The strike should be spread not only to the office workers, but to the adjoining plants who wish to come out in sympathy with you.

3) Broaden the leadership of the strike by setting up committees for relief, committees for defense, committees for publicity, etc.

4) The strikers should immediately understand that this is a strike and not a "holliday." You are in battle against the company, the outcome of which will be determined by which is stronger, the strikers or the company. You must strengthen the strike by involving more workers in it and turn it into a real mass movement throughout the valley and insist on the committees to take a more militant stand.

200 Seamen in MarchonCWA, For Housing

NEW YORK.—Two hundred seamen, under the leadership of the Waterfront Unemployment Council, marched on the State C. W. A. offices at 79 Madison Ave, yesterday, in the teeth of a driving snowstorm, to demand an end to the grafting and discriminatory practices of the Seamen's Church Institute and the James St. Mission. They presented demands signed by 1,500 seamen.

Police On Hand

Arriving at the Seamen's Home at 20th and West Sts., they found a full mobilization of police there. Their ranks swollen with other seamen from the Jane St. Mission, they marched to the C.W.A. offices.

The committee of five seamen, W. C. Custin, James Reamey, Frank Jones, William Bailey and Arthur Blair, presented the seamen's demands with petitions signed by 1,500 seamen. The demands called for a grievance committee elected by the seamen to take up all cases of grievances; adequate sanitary provisions at all institutes; union wages for all seamen who work on relief projects; free medical treatment; and the federal government to be responsible for all relief, seamen to control the distribution.

Negroes Discriminated Against

The seamen presented cases of discrimination against Negroes, who are not even permitted to enter the Seamen's Church Institute; and the beating and ejecting of all who protest against the conditions prevailing.

Frank James, one of the seamen, said: "The federal government allows these grafting institutes 55 cents a day for every man on relief. In addition to this, federal surplus food is given to the institutes. Yet, the food that is handed out can be supplied for less than 15 cents a day. We demand the right to administer our own relief the same as the seamen in Baltimore are doing after they won the right through struggle."

"I have been a seaman for 22 years. Ever since I can remember, the Seamen's Church has terrorized the men who have protested against conditions there. They are permitted to maintain their own private police in addition to having the city police at their call."

Win Promises

While the 200 seamen on the street below shouted their demands, the committee wrung from the C. W. A. authorities the promise that all arrangements to supply the men with new housing without the control of the relief racketeers would be speeded. In addition they forced the C. W. A. to promise that all cases against discrimination would be rectified.

I. L. D. Will Argue Scottsboro Motion

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of the Communist Party, and the Young Communist League. The demonstration will begin at 2 p. m. at 131st Street and Lenox Ave.

The following points have been assigned for mobilization: Bronx Section, together with the International Labor Defense and the Finnish Federation at 126th St. and Lenox Ave.; Yorkville League, at 115th St. and 5th Ave.; Harlem Party section and Unemployed Councils at 131st St. and Lenox Ave., League of Struggle for Negro Rights and all Manhattan sections at 141st St. and Lenox Ave. Workers are urged to be at these mobilization points, with the banners of their organizations, by 1: 30 o'clock.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK By DEL

"N. Y. doctors plan curb on increasing infant and maternity deaths, and attribute it possibly to some condition for which no one could be held directly responsible."
—News Item.

U.S.S.R. Celebrates Advance of Women in All Fields

(Continued from Page 1)

400,000 women representatives in the government—chairmen and members of village, town, regional and all-Union soviets and their executive committees. In the judicial organs, there are more than 100,000 women people's judges.

In the struggle for the mastering of technique, for the creation of a high socialist technical culture, women of the Soviet Union occupy a high place. The Soviet Union actually possesses 20,000 women inventors.

Many have been awarded the highest orders of the proletarian state for example, Comrade Cusina received the Order of Lenin for her outstanding work on the envelope of the stratosphere balloon, U. S. S. R." Many others have received this award.

Women Advance in Villages

In the national districts and republics of the Soviet Union, where not long ago women were still at the level of slaves, and served as articles of purchase and sale, the enfranhisement of women is advancing with gigantic strides. Among the Khirgiz, 2,000 women were appointed members of the village soviets in 1933, comprising 30 per cent of the entire membership of the village soviets.

The former poor peasant woman Kotchevnitsa Tugunbaeva actually occupies the post of assistant chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Khirgiz. A large number of other women occupy equally responsible positions. In 1930, no more than 427 women worked in the enterprises of Tadjikistan, while in 1933 there were 7,150. In Tadjik industry there were 2,300 women shock brigaders, and on the collective farms there were 2,500.

The whole Soviet is summing up these data of victory for women in articles on International Proletarian Women's Day. "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, gives a number of examples of the participation of women in socialist construction: It says:

"The collective farm as a system has awakened to new life many millions of the masses of women of the nationalities of Middle Asia, Kazakstan, Transcaucasia, the Tartar republic, Bashkir, Buriatomongolia and the far north—women who until recently were slaves, wearing the veil, bought and sold as brides, locked up in harems, etc.

Equal Rights and Powers

"The women workers, the women collective farmers, are getting a firm footing. Endowed with equality of rights and powers, she is resolutely accomplishing the portion of work allotted to her in socialist construction, which has opened prospects before the women of the Soviet Union. They are marching in the first ranks of the fighters for socialism.

"The working women of capitalist countries present a different picture. The women of capitalist countries have been set back not only in the country of Nazi terror. The Social-Democratic lackeys keep in tune with the Fascists. The Czechoslovakian minister of education, the Social-Democrat Derer, advises women 'not to estrange themselves from fancy work, and those problems which are determined by nature as exclusively womanly'."

Active in World Struggles

Pravda, however, emphasizes that the growing revolutionary movement of the wide proletarians cannot be halted; it means the bankruptcy of fascism. "Working men and women refuse to continue to be the hired slaves of capital. This is brilliantly displayed by the heroic fights of the Austrian workers and their wives on the barricades of Floridsdorf.

"This was also displayed by the proletarians of Paris in the struggle against the fascists and the police of France; by the unemployed women of Britain, participants in the Hunger Marches, by the Polish women weavers, and the Spanish peasant women.

"Are all these not vivid signs that the idea of storming capitalism is ripening in the minds of the millions of the masses of working women'?"

Concluding the article, Pravda writes: "Against the bloody fascist regime! For Soviet rule! Such have been the slogans of the wide masses of the working women of all capitalist countries, demonstrating on March 8 their readiness to fight.

"For the fulfilment of the national economic plan, for the mastering of technique, for the model carrying out of the spring sowing, for a cultural, well-to-do life—such are the slogans of the working women and the women workers of the collective farms of the Soviet Union, guided by the great party of Lenin and Stalin, for March 8.

"Long live the international Communist Women's Day!"

An editorial in "Izvestia," organ of the Soviet Government, emphasizes the great difference in principle between the proletarian women's movement and the "upper class" "feminist" movement of the bourgeois ladies.

The proletarian women's movement takes the problem of class as its base-while the bourgeois women's movement is based on the question of sex. International Women's Day, writes Izvestia, was instituted on the initiative of the oldest and most loyal fighter of the proletariat, Clara Zetkin, in 1910, at the second conference of Socialist women in Copenhagen, instituted precisely as a "day of mobilization of the wide masses of women against the rule of the bourgeoisie," as a day of "revolutionary mobilization of the women of the proletariat," "isolating it completely from the bourgeois movement."

Hackmen to Hit Code at City Hall

NEW YORK.—To demand that the provisions of the settlement of the taxi cab drivers strike be carried out, a delegation of drivers will appear at City Hall Saturday at 10:30 a.m. The delegation will be composed of members of the newly organized Taxi Cab Drivers Union.

On Monday morning there will be a hearing on the N.R.A. Taxi Code at City Hall. All cab drivers are urged to come out on Saturday and Monday to support the delegations which will put forward the demands of the drivers.

The provisions of the settlement have not been carried out, Sam Orner, president of the Manhattan Local, informed the press yesterday. In addition to this, the recently announced Taxi Code aims at still further reducing the miserable conditions of the hackmen.

If the drivers permit the code to be put into operation the maximum wage will become $12 a week. The minimum wage has been set at $12. And in all industries where N.R.A. codes are effective the maximum wage tends to come down to the minimum set by the code.

7 Negro and White Workers Arrested, Picketing Bus Co.

NEW YORK.—Seven Negro and white workers under the leadership of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, were arrested last night while picketing the bus transfer station of the Fifth Ave. Coach Company at 125th St. and Seventh Ave., in protest against the company's policy of discrimination against Negro workers.

The case was dismissed by Judge Grodsky when it came up last night at the Fifty-fourth St. night court.

Of the 1,400 drivers and conductors employed by the company, not one is a Negro. President Frederick P. Wood stated to a delegation that "our policy has been not to hire Negroes and we will not change our policy."

The L. S. N. R. urges all workers' organizations to protest against the discriminating policy and poor working conditions for the bus workers and the arrest. They issued a call for all unemployed workers to continue picketing the Fifth Ave. Coach Company at 605 West 132nd St., all next week and to report for picket duty at the L. S. N. R. office, 119 West 135th St.

Citizen Given Right to Lynch Negroes By Miss. Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

vented the sheriff from deputizing the girl's father for the job, as had been previously arranged. Senator Collins told the Senate that the father had "consented with reluctance to let the law take its course."

Passage of the bill adds another hideous chapter to a case already bristling with brutality and flagrant violation of every constitutional right of the Negro masses. The three youths, Ernest McGhee, 23, Johnny Jones, 23, and Isaac Howard, 25, accused of holding up an automobile in which the girl and an uncle and aunt were riding, were speedily indicted by the grand jury two days after their arrest on a highly questionable identification, rushed to trial on the very same day and sentenced inside of seven minutes to hang. The court refused to permit them to obtain defense counsel and did not even go through the fake gesture of appointing "defense" counsel from among the local lynch lawyers. They were not permitted to communicate with their families, who live in Memphis.

Even pronouncement of sentence, usually delayed for at least several days after a verdict, was made on the same day by Judge John M. Kuykendall of Charleston, who presided at the lynch trial. Senator Collins, shortly after the arrest of the boys, expressed the fear in a speech in the Senate that the trial would cost the county $10,000. This was eliminated by the speedy lynch trial and the denial of the right of the boys to legal defense in the capitalist court.

Senator Collins is the author of another bill, now before the Senate, which would make every hanging of a Negro a public holiday in Mississippi. The bill provides that the presiding judge, "in his discretion," can make public such events. In pressing for his measure, Collins pledged his family "to let the law take its course" providing the Senate agrees to pass his bill. He declared it is supported by Gov. Collins of Mississippi.

SPORTS

SAM ROSS

Carnegie Foundation vs. Football

TWO teams lined up. It was the big game, closing the end of the season between American college football and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The lines crouched against each other. The professors had the ball. Their linemen were faced by tough looking huskies who kept swinging their arms back and forth. The professors kept warning the Collegians they'd tell the referee if any rough stuff was pulled.

"Be fair," the word went down the line to the collegians. "After all we're only amateurs. We're not proselyted athletes. You boys have been paid enormous sums to make a profession of this game. We're intellectuals getting only a cople of thousand a year and playing this game for fun. Come on. Be good. Let's have a ripping good time, eh?"

"Listen," the collegians roared. "We're paid to play this game to please crowds. We play for championships. We're out for blood. You're the guys who told us this. What d'ye want us to do, make liars outa you? We're gentlemen, you see."

The ball was snapped.

Bam! Boom! Smeared faces. Rolling, tackling, crashing, hurtling bodies. Yeah! Yeah! Rah, rah, rah!

American College football won. Threats and figures and word-tossing scholars coldn't stop 'em.

* * *

NEXT year the result will be the same. And the year after and after. The Carnegie Foundation came out with a report the other day, minus the scandalizing roll of statistics, of previous indictments, exposing the commercialism and exploitation of football teams for the financial purposes of respective colleges.

They especially attacked Notre Dame and Southern California. The last time they drew their swords in the gentlemanly brainy sport commonly called "statistic making" they ran a list of figures of prices paid football players that would make any businessman roll his lustful tongue.

The professors stated, "Commercial football is one symptom, perhaps the most striking one, of the current in American life that sets away from intellectual ideals."

Maybe so. But that isn't the college athlete's fault. The root of the trouble is the alumni. And behind that is the University trustees. And behind that is the business end attached to all college education and procedure. And basic to it all, the capitalist system.

Their attack is made directly against the $10,000 to $20,000 a year salaries paid football coaches, against the proselyting and subdizing of college athletes; but when this austere, scholarly body, dominated by the business interests controlling the colleges, came to hitting the core, they fell completely short, or else were forced to look above the rims of their spectacles when they hit th nail on the head.

* * *

THE professors ask, "How far do the profits from football teams go toward supporting college intellectual activity?" In some cases, some; in other cases, none. But after all football stars aren't promised the world with a little fence around it for intellectual pursuit. Upon their graduation from high school, they are pampered, wined, dined in great fashion, introduced to big shots of the business world, and told, "that fellow I just introduced you to—President of Profit and Loss Stock Company . . ." "Harry," gloating, patronizing alumnus says, "This is Mike Tackle, all-state demon from Texas. Weighs 210 pounds and is sure All-American material. . . ." etc.

And the poor kid goes batty over the glamor. He expects the world on a platter. He hears stories. If he doesn't get what he wants, he looks elsewhere. So all colleges, if they want free publicity, free advertising in order to attract more students to their colleges by champion football teams, run into the deal, saying, "We got to. It's our neck or the other. We can't exist without students."

And after looking through colored glasses at the world with the heavy arm of some wealthy alumnus around his shoulder, the kid becomes disappointed when he is not treated right. He balks like a baby which, crying for milk, can't get it because nobody's around when he wants it.

* * *

AND for that reason, two Iowa football stars, who were acclaimed AAl-American prodigies in their freshman year, bummed it out to Southern California—where they would be "treated" right. A big kick was raised by Iowa. All-American stars means a hundred or more students to each star. Southern California recanted. They had to save their face. They sent the boys back telling them, "We can't help it. You should have come here in the first place. We're in a better financial state than those corn growers."

But exposes or no exposes, colleges are still proselyting and subdizing athletes, giving them raw deals after they are stuck in for "intellectual" mastery, and the bid for champion building coaches still goes on.

Dental Mechanics Walk Out in N. Y.

NEW YORK—The false teeth industry was at a standstill yesterday when the 1,100 dental technicians in the metropolitan area went on strike for recognition of their union—the New York Dental Technicians Equity—and increased wages.

Notice to the men to walk out today was given by the Equity executive board at a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, Wednesday night. Frederick Randell, president, and Hugo Pollack, counsel, of the Equity and Leonard Darvin, executive secretary of the Dental Technicians Council of America, with which the New York organization is affiliated, gave the false tooth set fabricators their final instructions.

Officials of the Equity do not expect a prolonged gnashing of unsound teeth. The reason for this optimism is that the dental technicians in the area affected are 98 per cent organized and that a number of the laboratory owners have indicated their willingness to sign the Equity agreement.

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Special Program Women's Day

Nationalistic and Jingoist Speakers in Demagogic Mock Trial of Hitler Anti-Semitism at Madison Square Garden

Cahan, Matthew Woll, American Legionnaire Among Speakers

By EDWIN ROLFE

NEW YORK.—Twenty thousand people filled Madison Square Garden Wednesday night to witness a mock trial held under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress, the American Federation of Labor and other assorted reactionary and "liberal" groups, called "The Case of Civilization Against Hitler."

The meeting, ostensibly called to protest against anti-Semitism in Fascist Germany, had the support mainly of Jewish petty-bourgeois organizations—as well as of American militaristic and jingo groups which have been instrumental in carrying on the nation-wide persecution of the Negro people in this country. Among these supporting groups were many which are even now paving the way for an equally-vicious attack on national minorities, an equally-brutal anti-Semitism, in America. The spirit and atmosphere of the huge gathering veritably reeked with the very same nationalism which has led to the brutal Nazi regime in Germany.

The flag-bedecked spectacle, attended by large groups of steel-helmeted American Legionnaires, uniformed soldiers and officers in the U. S. Army, a goodly detachment of well-behaved police, was a mockery of its self-avowed, demagogic and hypocritical purpose.

This was evident at the very opening of the meeting, when Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State in the Wilson war cabinet, unctuously breathed into the microphone:

"We are piously met," he said. "We bow reverently before the Lord and Master, who hath commanded of us that we love our neighbor as ourselves . . ."

And "piously," pouring out verbal love indiscriminately in great swathes, the mockery of this meeting continued to its ironic and demagogic end.

One can gauge the inherent hypocrisy and reactionary purpose of this so-called trial by merely glancing through the list of speakers and the organizations they represent. One could have predicted this spectacle even if one did not have the speeches of these men, many of them fascists of tomorrow—vague, demagogic, double-edged, false to the very last word.

Here were some of the speakers:

Matthew Woll, notorious associate of Ralph M. Easley in the National Civic Federation, composed of open-shop bosses, whose vicious spy activities have been instrumental in the attacks on struggling workers throughout the country; close associate of Hamilton Fish, whose connections with the Nazi government have been exposed in the Daily Worker.

Alfred E. Smith, of Tammany Hall, which has kept the workers of New York City living in filthy and crowded tenements for over a quarter of a century; Smith, whose connection with the Wall Street banks, leaders of the attacks on the workers in this country, is openly known.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, whose police only a few weeks ago brutally attacked a demonstration of Socialist and Communist workers protesting against Austrian Fascism.

Abraham Cahan, Socialist editor of The Forward, which has carried on a consistent and contemptible campaign of slander against the Soviet Union, the only country in the world where complete freedom and autonomy exists for all national minorities.

The presence on the same platform of Abe Cahan, representing the Socialist Party, and the worst reactionary and fascist elements in the United States—including Edward J. Neary, member of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion—was far from accidental. It was the Socialist Party leaders' official statement of their political preference in their brand of united front. It was more—it was open betrayal of the rank and file workers in the Socialist Party. It placed the Socialist Party officially on the same platform—not only physically, at Madison Square Garden, but politically as well, in the camp of the Smith's, Woll's, LaGuardia's, Seabury's, Neary's. The S. P. leadership rejected the united front with the workers led by the Communist Party, but jumped eargerly into the camp of the bosses.

This was proved in the speech of Editor Cahan. As he spoke into the microphone, one could see the whole tactics of the S. P. leadership in actual practise.

Mimeographed copies of the various speeches had been given to the press before the meeting opened. I read one paragraph of Cahan's speech:

"The German Socialists call themselves Social-Democrats because Democracy is an organic part of their platform. And the Democratic regime they established in 1918 (over the head and bloody bodies of thousands of workers—of Leibknecht and Rosa Luxemburg) was one of the wisest and noblest conceivable (shades of Scheidemann, Noske!) under the absurd and suicidal economic system called Capitalism."

The last phrase was the usual lip-service of the Socialist leadership to the cause which they have at every opportunity betrayed.

But when Cahan came to these words in his speech, he evidently remembered who his companions were on the platform. He aimed to please. So, instead of even the hypocritical lip-service of his original statement, he went on until he got to the words "wisest and noblest conceivable under"—hesitated for a split second, and lamely finished, "existing conditions."

Not long after Cahan's speech, Neary of the American Legion raucously addressed the meeting. His smug and patronizing speech abounded in such expressions as "for God and country," "true Americanism," "intolerance and bigotry," etc. "There are some," he declared, "who might question the right of the American Legion to participate in a meeting of this character." There were, Mr. Neary. **There are thousands of Communist and Socialist workers throughout the country who, knowing the fascist and militarist aims of the American Legion, stand indignant at the hypocritical spectacle of American fascists spewing words, with a wink of the eye, "against" the German fascists.** Neary wound up his speech by quoting the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion, announcing its purpose to "combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses." Mr. Cahan sat, unruffled, on the platform.

And the New York Times reported yesterday, most of the speakers "made it plain . . . that the indictment and the judgment lay against Hitler and Hitlerism alone; not against . . . Germany's form of government . . ."

Speaker Lauds 'Hitler's Praiseworthy Effort' in Germany

The address of the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., L.L.D., representing the Protestant Churches, declared that:

"We gladly recognise that a new spirit of life and enthusiasm has been developed among the German people, and if this were all, this great meeting tonight would not have been held. What we object to is that Hitler's praiseworthy effort to rehabilitate and inspire the national life is accompanied by a persecution of Jewish citizens . . ."

And so it went—rabidly nationalistic and reactionary spokesmen shedding crocodile tears for the "Jewish citizens," ignoring the crime of Fascism against the masses of workers in Germany; lauding "Hitler's praiseworthy effort."

Samuel Seabury summed up, pompously and mechanically, "the case of civilization against Hitler" and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes meekly read the indictment. The meeting was asked to render its verdict, and shouted back "Guilty."

Then members of the audience picked up their top silk hats, canes, silk mufflers, and filed through the doors to their waiting cars. The Jewish war veterans, the Legionnaires marched out, their helmets glistening under the ceiling arc-lights.

And the workers who had been misled into coming to this meeting under the false impression that it would be a real protest against the Brown Terror, slowly left the hall, a bit bewildered at this shameless treachery to their fellow-workers in other lands. They walked to the subways, thinking . . .

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Johnson Offers A. F. of L. Chiefs to Bosses as Best Strikebreakers

Workers Bill (H. R. 7598) Indorsed By 43 AFL Locals in Past Month

Masses Demand Security as Roosevelt Boosts Wagner Bill

PROMISES BROKEN

National Campaign for Jobless Insurance

By CARL REEVE

Since the National Convention Against Unemployment in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 4, approximately 30 American Federation of Labor local unions, five Progressive Miners Locals and a half-dozen city councils have indorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598). The city councils of Canton, O.; Rockford, Ill.; Lindale, O.; Clifton, N. J.; Caseyville, Ill.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Tacoma, Wash.; Bedford, O., Buffalo, N. Y., and Virden, Ill., with others, have indorsed the Workers Bill.

Included in the A. F. of L. local unions indorsing the bills in the past month are locals of coal miners, steel workers, painters, carpenters, mechanics, auto workers, electrical workers, stone-cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, boilermakers, bakers, jewelry workers, taxi-drivers, leather workers, needle workers, machinists, etc. Local unions of shoe workers, tool and die makers, needle trades, food workers, laborers, textile workers and many other trades from the independent and class struggle unions have demanded the enactment of H.R. 7598.

In all, over 1,000 A. F. of L. local unions have indorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H.R. 7598). A number of Central Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., including Spokane, Wash.; Lincoln, Neb.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Albuquerque, N. M.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; have demanded the passage of the bill. State A. F. of L. organizations which have indorsed the Workers Bill include the Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Iowa State Federations of Labor.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the Unemployment Councils and other unemployed organizations, in the C.W.A. workers leagues in block and neighborhood committees, in fraternal organizations and mass meetings have demanded the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The masses of unemployed workers are demanding in increasing numbers, that the present session of Congress must act to grant security to the 16,000,000 workers and their families who are at present totally unemployed in the United States. Every day additional working class organizations and hundreds and thousands of individuals are writing and telegraphing their Congressmen, demanding action on the Workers Bill.

Provisions of Workers' Bill

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) is the only bill now before Congress which applies to the 16,000,000 workers now totally unemployed. The Workers Bill is the only bill which calls for the payment to all those totally unemployed, through no fault of their own, of unemployment insurance (as well as sickness, accident and old age insurance) equal to the average wage of the worker in the industry when working.

The benefits are to be paid as long as the worker is unemployed. The Workers Bill declares that these benefits must be at least $10 a week, with an additional $3 for every dependent. The Workers Bill contains a clause that no strike or union activity can be used as an excuse to deny benefits to the unemployed workers.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill is the only bill now before Congress which calls for unemployment insurance funds to be obtained from taxes upon the rich, upon corporations and individuals with incomes over $5,000 a year, and in no case any tax on the workers. The Workers Bill specifically states that there must be no discrimination against any unemployed worker in giving out of benefits, whether Negro, youth, women or foreign born.

The Workers Bill is the only bill which calls for the billions of dollars now appropriated for war preparations, to be at once diverted for this unemployment insurance fund. These insurance funds are to be administered not by the employer, who would use the funds as a club against working class activity, but by the workers' organizations themselves.

Roosevelt Breaks Promises

The Roosevelt government is saving no stone unturned to deny the unemployed masses any unemployment insurance. Roosevelt said on Oct. 6, 1932, when he was campaigning for election, "We need for the unemployed a greater assurance of security. Old age, sickness and unemployment insurance are the minimum requirements in these days." But Roosevelt, in the first year of the "New Deal" has acted just the opposite. He said in his speech of Feb. 28, "Direct relief is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able-bodied workers." Roosevelt, in this speech calling for liquidation of the C.W.A., came out against cash relief, against any unemployment insurance, and in favor only of "work relief," or in plain terms, of forced labor, as the only method he advocates of giving out relief. Thus did Roosevelt break his campaign pledges.

President Roosevelt has made one attack after another on the unemployed. He liquidated the C.W.A., he cut down on direct relief appropriations. He oppposes and refuses to grant unemployment insurance.

The Fraudulent Wagner Bill

But now President Roosevelt is afraid of the demand of the masses for security against starvation. He is afraid of the demand of the hundreds of thousands and millions of workers for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. So Roosevelt is trying to sidetrack this bill by backing a fraudulent "insurance" bill, the Wagner Bill. Mrs. Roosevelt, Federal Relief Director Hopkins, Mrs. Perkins and all of Roosevelt's official family, are boosting the Wagner Bill. They do this in order to hoodwink the workers into believing that they are doing something for the unemployed. They call this bill an "unemployment insurance" bill, hoping the workers won't study it and find out what it really is.

The Wagner Bill is not an unemployment insurance bill at all. It provides that the federal government shall not give a cent for unemployment insurance. What the Wagner Bill does is merely exempt employers from a federal tax, provided that they have contributed to any sort of "state reserves" fund.

The Wagner Bill merely transfers the unemployment insurance problem to the states. But it provides that the state shall pass, not unemployment insurance bills, but "reserve" bills. These bills, such as the Wisconsin Law, the Steingut Bill in New York State, etc., do not apply to any workers who are totally unemployed. They contain anti-strike and "misconduct" clauses which bar any striker or anyone active in the workers' organizations, from benefits and get him fired.

They are harmful to the employed because they hold the club of firing and loss of "insurance" over the workers now in industry, if they fight against wage cuts or for better conditions. They do not apply at all to those already unemployed. They leave the fund in the hands of the employer, giving him added power over the worker. They do not go into effect for months after passage. They limit the "insurance" even to those in industry to form 10 to 16 weeks, after which the worker gets nothing.

The National Campaign

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill is the only bill before Congress beneficial to the unemployed and part time workers. It was introduced by Ernest Lundeen because the rank and file of his own party, the Farmer-Labor Party, and the unemployed workers of his city, Minneapolis, led by the Unemployment Councils, forced him to act. But Lundeen himself has not put up any fight for the papssage of the Workers Bill (H.R. 7598) which he introduced. The bill is now before the Labor Committee of the House, of which Congressman Connery is chairman. Only the intensified mass campaign of the workers will force Congress to act favorably on the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The National Unemployment Councils have launched a national campaign for the enactment of H.R. 7598. All workers and all working class organizations are urged to act at once to force Congress to pass the Workers Bill.

Demand of the Roosevelt government that the campaign pledges be carried out. Demand security for all unemployed workers!

Expose the fraudulent Wagner Bill!

Demand that your local Congressman act in support of H.R. 7598!

Demand the immediate enactment by Congress of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill!

W'kers Committee Enters Unity Move of Chicago Jobless

Daily Worker Midwest Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Chicago Workers Committee on unemployment appointed a committee of four last night to meet with representatives of the Unemployment Council, the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the Civil and Public Workers Labor Union this Saturday to discuss plans for united action on unemployment. The meeting will be held at 1383 W. 19th St., at 2 p. m.

The committee was appointed following a United Front call placed before the Workers Committee governing body, which is called the House of Representatives, last night by members of the House who were also members of the committee of eleven elected by the United Front conference held last Saturday.

At the same time Local 12, of the Workers Committee, at its regular meeting last night, voted to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

The conference, which was held last Saturday, was called on the initiative of the Civil and Public Works Labor Union. It was reported through error in Wednesday's Daily Worker that it was called by the Unemployed Council.

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New

"Their Interests Your Interests," He Tells 4,000 Bosses Who Cut Workers' Wages

Comforts Bosses Faced With "Epidemic of Strikes," by Relating How Government, With Help of A. F. of L. Leaders, Will Quickly Smash Strikes for Higher Wages and Better Conditions; Details of Johnson's Wealth of Experience in Breaking Strikes With A. F. of L. Heads; Why Bill Green & Co. Is Offered in Place of Frankenstein Company Unions in Face of Huge Strike Wave

By HARRY GANNES

GENERAL Johnson, in his concluding speech to the Washington meeting of 4,000 exploiters who control the lives of 90 per cent of the workers under codes, openly endorsed the A. F. of L. bureaucracy as the best instrument for helping the government and the bosses to smash strikes.

The chief N.R.A. administrator addressed the gathering as "Gentlemen in control of industry." And to these gentlemen who squeeze profits out of the toil of the workers, he put forward, amid thunderous applause, the government's strike-breaking program.

"We know something about what is toward in this country—the worst epidemic of strikes in our history," he said. "Why suffer it? Here is a way out. Play the game. Submit to the law and get it over quickly."

As Roosevelt's spokesman on the N.R.A., General Johnson puts forward the fact that the whole working class is aroused to struggle, with strikes surging in the most powerful citadels of capitalism, threatening the coolie wage structure set up by the N.R.A. He tells the bosses they do not have to stand for it, and if they "play the game," the law will get it over quickly.

He then makes some startling admissions, in his discussion on company unions.

Comfort to the Workers' Enemies

"I want to tell you this for your comfort. I know your problems. I would rather deal with Bill Green, John Lewis, Ed McGrady, Mike MacDonough, George Berry and a host of others I could name, than with any Frankenstein that you may build up under the guise of a company union.

"In fact—take it from me and a wealth of experience—THEIR INTERESTS ARE YOUR INTERESTS and under the law and in this modern day, it is the best and quickest way to economic peace. Here is one cloud that we can erase from our horizon with one stroke. Let's do it." (Our emphasis.)

Before we delve into the ample strikebreaking experience of General Johnson, in his association with the gentlemen he named, let us touch on the cause for the "epidemic of strikes" raging throughout the country.

The N.R.A., thickly larded with Roosevelt's, the A. F. of L. leaders', and the Socialist Party demagogy, has shirted tremendous burdens on the backs of the workers. It has intensified monopoly, trust development, increasing profits. All of this was done at the expense of tremendously lowering the workers' living standards.

For example, the latest bulletin of the Morgan-controlled National City Bank, summing up what gains the bosses have made under Roosevelt's New Deal, and particularly the N.R.A., prints some amazing facts. A survey of 316 industrial corporations shows that in 1933, these companies, with the help of the N.R.A., were able to show profits of $440,000,000. In 1932, the same companies showed a net loss of $45,000,000.

The huge profits came from lowering real wages through the N.R.A. codes, through intensified speed-up, and through raising prices, through inflation.

All of these facts are admitted by sources close to the Roosevelt regime. The N. R. A. Consumers' Advisory Board admitted that living standards were lowered while profits and prices shot up. They relate in great detail how trusts, cartels (bosses' associations for raising prices) have been strengthened at the expense of the workers.

The very A. F. of L. leadership which Johnson praises as the best friend of the bosses, reported in January that while money wages since April rose 7.5 per cent, prices of food rose 16.7 per cent and prices of clothing rose 27.5 per cent.

The American Federationist, A. F. of L. official organ, in January and February admitted that the real wages, the amount of purchasing power of wages, was definitely lowered through the N. R. A. codes.

N.R.A. Stimulated Company Unions

Nor was that all. Under the N. R. A., company unions have grown from around 1,000,000 to between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000. The A. F. of L. Executive Council itself admits that company unions, or "employe representation" plans, in which the company sets up an organization under its domination to "represent the workers" under the N. R. A. has grown to 3,000,000. According to a survey made by the Pen and Hammer the number of workers under the domination of company unions and boss-controlled groups and organizations has jumped to 5,000.

Section 7-a, which was supposed to give the workers the right to choose their own organizations, through the help of the A. F. of L. leaders (under the "merit clause in the auto code, etc.), has forced millions of workers into the oppressive company unions.

Early after the adoption of the N. R. A., when strikes began to break out, the National Labor Board (not mentioned in the act itself) was set up as a special strikebreaking body, with Senator Wagner at its head. It was created to force settlements without strike, to smash militant organization of the workers, to hold the workers within the crushing juggernaut of the N. R. A.

Up to the present time, despite the fact that Roosevelt himself promised the workers an election, they are under the domination of the company unions. This was the major stroke of the A. F. of L. leaders, and the wealth of experience about which General Johnson speaks.

By the same method Green, Lewis, Hillman and Berry broke the Budd Auto Body strike, the Ford strike in Chester and Edgewater. The A. F. of L. officials smashed the strike of the Philadelphia transport workers in a similar manner.

On the very eve of General Johnson's speech William Green, as well as the local A. F. of L. leaders in Detroit and Flint had co-operated with the National Labor Board to stop a strike of 37,000 automobile workers in Buick, Hudson and Fisher plants.

The National Labor Board, also, stopped the strike of 5,000 street car and utility workers in Milwaukee.

In not one instance where the A. F. of L. leaders, with the National Labor Board, smashed the strike, did the workers gain any of their demands. In not one instance was a promise carried out. In all cases thousands of workers were victimized, and the bosses, under the codes were able to increase their profits.

Why Johnson Campaigns for Green & Co.

It is for these reasons that General Johnson, right hand man for Bernard Baruch, Wall Street speculator, and close confidant of President Roosevelt and the leading Morgan and Rockefeller bankers, pleads with the bosses to utilize the A. F. of L. officialdom at critical moments in the place of their company unions.

Continuing his theme of "their interests are your interests" in a less public place General Johnson would explain his views about as follows: "Now with the strike-wave sweeping the country, with the possibility it will take the proportions of a whirlwind, you may not be able to rely on your company unions. If you do, the workers may crack down on you. If you want to block this epidemic of strikes, and preserve what the N. R. A. has given you, then utilize Bill Green and his associates in place of your company union Frankenstein. You have to have a flexible policy to meet the volatile situation. Wherever you can, by all means hold the company unions. Hasn't our chief counsel Richberg made it clear to you the N. R. A. by no means 'outlaws' company unions? You have to realize you lose nothing by utilizing the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. They will pull you out of a tight hole that you cannot drag yourself out of. You have at times been too reluctant to utilize these fellows when THEIR INTERESTS ARE YOUR INTERESTS!"

General Johnson informs the bosses from long experience that the government has utilized these bureaucrats as an official government apparatus in breaking strikes.

From the very passage of the N. R. A. the Daily Worker pointed out that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy was offering itself to the most powerful strikebreakers in the place of company unions. On June 29, 1933, when the N. R. A. was first adopted, in an article appearing in the Daily Worker, I wrote:

"An ambition, long latent, has been stirred anew in the breast of the A. F. of L. leaders by the N. R. A. That is, to become the official labor agents of the big scab corporations.

"Green believes the A. F. of L. officialdom could do much better than the company unions, because achieving the same end desired by the mammoth trusts, they could more ably allay suspicion. Besides, there is greater graft possible from two sources (1) from the new corporations which turn their company unions over to the skilful hands of the labor leaders whose wage-cutting record during the crisis is unimpeachable by Wall Street, and (2) from the dues of the workers who would have the A. F. of L. leaders as negotiators for them in slashes in real wages.

"Thus, the A. F. of L. executives, the decisive industries. They thereby expect to hold a more powerful weapon against the growth of class struggle trade unions and against every effort of the workers to stave off the smashing blows hovering over their heads.'

The whole N.R.A. was put over with the help of these labor lieutenants. They helped the bosses to write the codes which now smash down the workers' living standard. In the auto industry, they helped the bosses form company unions by agreeing to the inclusion of the "merit clause" which gives the bosses the right to hire and fire every worker on the so-called basis of merit. Originally this meant the establishment of company unions. These words were taken out of the code, but the heart of the company union policy was signed and endorsed by the A. F. of L. leaders.

Last August between 75,000 and 100,000 miners in the bituminous field went on strike. John L. Lewis, McGrady and William Green, as well as General Johnson and President Roosevelt stepped in and told the miners to go back to work and await the coal code. When the code was passed, the miners came out over 100,000 strong against the code which forbade strikes. This strike was broken piecemeal. Later John L. Lewis made a personal agreement with the U. S. Steel subsidiary, the H. C. Frick Coke Co., without recognition of the U. M. W. A. for which the men fought, and permitting company unions to exist in the mines. More than that, district agreements were made under the N.R.A. with the coal operators fining miners from $1 to $2 a day if they went on strike.

Then came the great Weirton Steel Company strike in which 14,000 workers for the first time in 20 years shut down the mills and demanded union recognition and higher wages. Their strike, had it continued, would not only have won these demands, but would have continued to spread until the entire steel and coal industry was tied up with a tremendous victory for the workers.

"Their Interests are——Your Interests!"

BILL GREEN
President of the A. F. of L.

J. P. MORGAN
Billionaire Banker

National Labor Board and Weirton

Here the National Labor Board stepped in. The A. F. of L. leaders, together with the representatives of the big capitalists on this Board ordered the Weirton steel workers to stop the strike. They promised them an election to choose their own representatives and "collective bargaining" to discuss their demands. With the strike effectively broken, all promises were brutally ignored.

Here we must divest the A. F. of L. officialdom of their demagogic mask in the Weirton case. These union officials directly participated in putting over the decision that ended the strike with defeat for the workers. They kept dangling before the workers the National Board promises. After liquidating the strike on the basis of promises, these leaders then appeared as "critics" of the Weirton Steel Company for failure to comply, for failure to permit the workers to organize and bargain collectively. They do this, not because they propose to organize or prepare strike struggles to win improvements for the Weirton workers (or others) They come forward in this pose in order to continue the work they began, to continue to be able to act in the role of strikebreaker from a more advantageous position.

What Johnson actually is doing, when he tells the employers it is better to deal with such tried people, than with the Frankenstein company unions, is to relate to them somewhat as follows: "Mr. Weirton, and other gentlemen who control industry: You do not have to be afraid of these fellows. They will give you exactly the same conditions you have imposed on the workers with less trouble than you have now with your company unions."

A. F. of L. Merge With Government Apparatus

The whole participation of the A. F. of L. leaders in the administration of the N.R.A. is not in the interest of labor. They have become part of the N. R. A. apparatus, merging completely with the government on the basis that their interests are the interests of the big trusts.

Now let us examine some of General Johnson's "wealth of experience," which led him to the conclusion that the interests of Bill Green, John Lewis, Ed McGrady, Mike MacDonough, George Berry and a host of others," is the interest of the bosses.

In examining the actions of the A. F. of L. officialdom in the strikes of last year and in the present "epidemic" of strikes, we must draw some distinctions which show why Johnson is so fervent in selling these labor lieutenants to the 4,000 exploiters.

Whereas the strike wave last summer and fall was one in which the workers had all sorts of illusions, believing they were helping the administration against chiseling employers, now the strikes have taken on a sharper form.

The strikes are taking on a more marked political character, with the issues becoming more clearly defined as a fight against the N. R. A. itself. It is this change in the character of the strike movement, the shift in the mood of the masses regarding the N.R.A., that causes General Johnson to step out more boldly and show the suppressive face of the N.R.A. against the workers. It motivates his blunt way of putting forward the A. F. of L. leaders in their role as agents of the big trusts in breaking the tremendous strike wave.

More than eight months after this was written, we have the open endorsement by Johnson of the A. F. of L. officialdom as the most effective strikebreaking weapon, as an agent of the bosses' government, and as a best substitute for company unions.

"Gentlemen, Call in Wagner's Board!"

Before the 4,000 leading exploiters in the United States, General Johnson puts these A. F. of L. officials on the block for sale to the biggest scab corporations as the best insurance against strikes.

He tells them to "Call in Senator Wagner's board." This Board has now been buttressed by the addition of representatives of John D. Rockefeller (Walter S. Teagle), J. P. Morgan (Gerard Swope), and the tobacco trust, the Reynolds Tobacco Co. It has been given more drastic strikebreaking powers by Roosevelt executive order, is all set and is actively trying to smash what General Johnson calls the worst epidemic of strikes in the history of the country.

There is no doubt that many of the bosses will avail themselves of this comforting offer. They will, in many instances, keep their company unions. In other instances, they will, when a strike breaks, call in the National Labor Board and the A. F. of L. officialdom to smash the strike, handing the workers over to these leaders in order to prevent an effective struggle for increased wages or union recognition.

The past services of these boys held up for approving display to the "gentlemen who control industry," with the declaration, "their interests are your interests," is only a fraction of what the Roosevelt regime and Wall Street expects of them in the future.

The N. R. A. will redouble its attack on the workers. The strikes in auto, aluminum, marine, utilities will intensify. The workers in many places have learned of the strikebreaking deeds of the National Labor Board. The Roosevelt regime's measures for economic peace means absolute submission to the conditions laid down by the slave codes. The conditions of the workers will grow worse unless they develop the most stubborn and persistent resistance. Strikes are brewing on the railroads, in steel and coal. In all of these industries the Roosevelt regime is grooming the A. F. of L. leadership for the most dastardly strikebreaking role.

Against these conditions the whole working class must be aroused to the sharpest resistance.

The A. F. of L. officialdom's real role, whose interests are the interests of Morgan, Ford, Dupont, Rockefeller, Weirton, etc., must be exposed in every A. F. of L. local and before the whole working class.

Against the program of the Roosevelt government, through its N. R. A. in co-operation with the bankers and industrialists, the workers should put forward and fight for the following program:

(1) Demand shorter hours in all industries without weekly pay reductions.

(2) Demand wage increases to meet the rising cost of living.

(3) For the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

(4) Defend your unconditional right to strike.

(5) Defeat all attempts to fasten compulsory arbitration on the workers through the strike-breaking National Labor Board.

(6) Demand the immediate withdrawal of all labor leaders from the strikebreaking N. R. A. and Labor Boards.

(7) Against all forms of government regulation and control of the trade unions.

8) Defeat the class collaboration policies of Green, Lewis & Co.

(9) Smash the company unions.

(10) For a powerful independent class trade union movement.

Dies Tries to Stifle Hearing on His Deportation Bill

Labor Dep't Jockeys on Revocation of Gardos' Citizenship Papers

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—While the House Immigration Committee considered legislation to tighten the bars against immigrants, the Dept. of Labor yesterday declared it had "no record other than application for citizenship" in the case of Emil Gardos, foreign born Communist labor leader, whose American citizenship was revoked Monday by a Federal Court decision in Milwaukee.

Representative Dies of Texas, red-hunting proponent of the restriction bills, tried to bully them through the committee today without hearing all opponents. He was restrained only by an announcement that Secretary of State Hull wants to speak on them.

"No Record" of Gardos

The Labor Department said it had no record of an order for deportation of Gardos, nor of any activity on the part of any Labor Department agent in connection with the prosecution. The decision, declaring Gardos' citizenship invalid on the ground that Gardos couldn't truthfully take the oath of citizenship at a time when he was already a Communist, rendered him liable to deportation to fascist Hungary. His case is being appealed to the district federal court.

Labor Department spokesmen said the Justice Department must have aided in the prosecution. Inquiries at that department met a promise to look up the matter. Efforts to question Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on Gardos' fundamental rights to political asylum and to join any political party he chose, received the explanation that Perkins "has nothing to say since these matters are in the courts."

From total exclusion of all aliens to the placing of all Western Hemisphere countries under immigration quota limits is the range of proposals under the half-dozen bills before the Immigration Committee. They were cheered and praised Tuesday by General Amos W. Fries, former head of the A.E.F. Chemical Warfare Service, on behalf of the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary and the "National Sojourners." A crowd of buxom, bejewelled ladies from the super-"Patriotic" societies clapped and shouted approval.

Faint Criticism

Today apologetic professional Jewish spokesmen made faint criticism of the bills pending. M. D. Rosenberg declared, on behalf of the silk-stocking fraternal organization of Bnai Brith: "I'm an American citizen before I am a Jew." He suggested that further limitation of immigration is "unnecessary." Whereupon Dies, the blustering young Texas chauvinist, inquired, "Well, if immigration is being restricted anyway, why are you opposed to my bills?" Rosenberg said: "The United States is in a unique position among nations and it would be bad political psychology to go down as an exclusion nation." Rosenberg also declared he favored a bill to exclude Mexicans. This, Rosenberg considered "very sound." In other words, this organization is interested purely from an upper-class viewpoint—it cannot bear the thought of excluding Jewish merchants from Germany, but the Mexican workers can whistle to get into the United States.

David W. Wainhause, for the American branch of the International Migration Service, declared he was "not opposed" to the Dies bill. (One Dies bill would reduce all present quotas to 40 per cent of current totals; another would place all Western Hemisphere countries under quotas.)

"I move we vote to bring out the Schultz bill and my bills," Dies shouted in the midst of the hearing. Someone seconded him. Chairman Dickstein of the committee, arriving at that moment, sputtered helplessly until Representative Focht of Pennsylvania, who recently vainly baited Clarence Hathaway in the Immigration Committee's Nazi investigation, thundered: "Half my life has been devoted to immigration cases and I know enough about them to act now; you're not in a theatre," but no one moved to eject anyone—as worker witnesses have been ejected repeatedly on charges of creating disturbance. Finally, Dies agreed to hear the other witnesses. The committee then went into executive session. Members said later they would hear Hull on Monday.

Ohio Foundry Men Reject Co. Union

CLEVELAND.—By a decisive vote last week the workers of the Ohio Foundry Company rejected the company union in favor of a union of their own choosing. The defeat of the "inside" union was the most sweeping in the foundry itself, where out of a total of 175 workers only three voted for the company union.

This determined stand of the workers for a union of their own choosing is all the more striking in view of the fact that the workers were not notified in advance that they were to vote on a union.

Following this decision, a meeting of all the workers was called to decide on union affiliation.

Mich. Waiters Strike; Hotel Strike Looms

LANSING, Mich., March 8. (By Mail).—Two wedding suppers and a banquet had to be called off and 600 banqueteers who were dolled up for the occasion had to retire to their homes when the waiters of the Tel Aviv Kosher Restaurant walked out on strike for their back wages.

The strike was called when Max Klein, manager, refused the demand of the Waiters' Union that he pay back wages of about $22 a man claimed on the basis of a higher wage scale than that now prevailing.

According to union officials, strikes will be declared in a number of downtown hotels if improved wage scales are not granted.

(Classified)

MUST sacrifice Pada Radio A.C.; portable victrola; electric vacuum; lamps; rugs; etc. Gramercy 7-3088.

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SAT., MARCH 10, 8:30 P.M., FIFTH AV. THE. 28th Street & Broadway
Admission: 55c, 85c, 75c and $1. Tickets at Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

Bauer's Defense of Bourgeois Democracy Led to Fascism

Support of Capitalist Governments Leads to Strengthening Counter-Revolution

By D. Z. MANUILSKY

Article XVII

If the Communist Party of Germany called on the working masses to act against the Papen-Schleicher government in reply to July 20th, it was not for the purpose of bringing Grzesinski in triumph to the Berlin Polizei presidium and Severing to the Prussian Ministry of Home Affairs on their backs, but in order to resist reaction in the form of both its wings—Papen-Schleicher on the one hand and Grzesinski-Severing on the other. The German workers have learned to know the police methods of Severing's "democracy" from their own experience. To the unemployed in their demonstrations, it was immaterial whether they were beaten with rubber clubs at the orders of Severing, or those of Schleicher. The closing down of the Communist press was practiced by the government of Braun and Severing no less than that of Schleicher. The attack on social insurance, on the wages of the German working class, began at the time when Braun and Severing were in the Prussian government. Schleicher's fascist dictatorship grew organically out of Severing's "democracy," continuing its reactionary course of action. And now that the social-democratic Prussian government has finally compromissed itself as the servant of reaction, Otto Bauer demands that the German workers should fight and shed their blood for Braun and Severing.

Who Defends Democracy?

History is full of examples in which an extreme reactionary party deliberately puts forward another, slightly less, reactionary party as a pawn into the foreground of the political arena, in order to compromize the latter in the eyes of the masses by the use of repression, so as to sweep it away and occupy its place. When the bourgeois republic led by Cavaignac destroyed the July revolt of the Paris proletariat in 1848, the fate of that same bourgeois republic was sealed. Napoleon the Little knew on December 2, 1852, just as Schleicher knew on July 20, 1932, that the masses will not move in order to defend the "lesser evil."

The "less" reactionary party, which destroys the extreme Left, is preparing its own doom, paving the way for extreme reaction. The moderate wing of the bourgeoisie, which sent the Jacobins to the guillotine in the Thermidor days of the French Revolution, paved the way not only for the Napoleonic Empire—but also for the monarchist restoration. The Austrian social-democratic workers should firmly grasp these lessons of history. They must understand that the real defender of democracy is not he who says that he is defending the republic against the fascist dictatorship, defending democracy against fascism. Cavaignac was, subjectively speaking, the same republican general as Otto Bauer is a supporter of democracy, but both of them, by adhering in a conservative manner to the existing political forms, were in reality paving the way for the victory of reaction. The Communist workers who struggle against the bourgeois republic and bourgeois democracy for proletarian democracy are doing more to bar the path to fascism than all the social-democratic party with its daily declamations about "democracy." It is not the extreme Left and the "extreme" revolutionary tactics which lead to reaction, as the social-democratic press claims every day. What leads to reaction is the capitulationist policy of conciliation with reaction, which Austrian social-democracy has pursued for many years. But social-democracy presented this policy to the masses as the guarantee of the salvation of democracy. Why, then, has "democracy" suffered such defeats at the present time in Austria?

The United Front

What has prevented Austrian social-democracy from utilizing to the full the fruits of its tactics in the matter of saving "democracy?" Maybe it was the Communists? Maybe it was they who split the "democratic" front of the working class?

We know that this false argument is produced against the Communist Party of Germany by the German social-democrats. But in Austria the situation is different. Here the Communists have not yet really tackled the task of winning over a majority of the working class, as they have done in Germany. Here the Communists are still in a minority. According to the boast of Otto Bauer, Austrian social-democracy has almost a monopoly in the ranks of the Austrian workers. The unity of the working class, according to Otto Bauer, has become an accomplished fact in the ranks of Austrian social-democracy. Let us suppose for a moment that this is the cause. But then, what a terrible responsibility falls on that party which possesses a monopoly for the application of its methods of "barring" the path to fascist reaction. Why is it that reaction has conquered in Austria with its "united" workers movement just as it has done in Germany where there is a split in the working class?

(To Be Continued)

CORRECTION

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

PEORIA, Ill.—Your Feb. 16 issue, the article by myself entitled "Illinois Railway Bosses Break Pay Promises," should be corrected to eliminate all reference to E. N. Hurley as connected with the U.S. Flag Association. Due to similarity of names and temporary inability to consult my proper data, E. N. Hurley was confused with P. J. Hurley.

—H. K. EDWARDS.
(Signature Requested)

Postal Subs Lose More Job Chances

Regular Clerks Made to Do Work of Carriers on Furlough

By a Postal Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The same day that Roosevelt proclaimed the N.R.A. with high-sounding phrases, the postal workers were handed a 4 day furlough with the explanation that the P. O. Department must keep within "budgetary requirements." What hypocrisy, especially when the air-mail graft and contracts have amounted to millions of dollars.

Up to now, postal workers have suffered a 25 per cent cut in their salary. On top of this, the substitutes are being threatened with actual starvation, according to the latest bulletin received from Farley. Regulars are to do subs' work, so that the auxiliary time will not be spent. The regular clerks are to do the carriers' work while they are away on furlough, and many substitutes will be deprived of mail collections when the regular collector is absent or on furlough.

The postal workers are up in arms at this latest wage-cut and are beginning to see through the whole capitalist set-up. Many are being misled by the arch-demagogue, Father Coughlin, who proclaims Roosevelt at every turn, and acts as the watch-dog of defunct capitalism.

The postal workers will soon see through Coughlin, especially since Roosevelt is continuously lowering their standard of living and Coughlin proclaiming the policy of Roosevelt as the only salvation for the country. He means, of course, the only salvation for the bankrupt capitalists and their system.

The civil workers of France have given their answer to the French capitalists by joining in solidarity with the rest of the workers in the fight to sustain themselves. The time has come when the postal and federal workers of America must organize into a mighty movement together with all workers, in a demonstration against the offensive of the capitalist class.

—Regular Postal Clerk.

Maintenance Men Cheated by IRT on Overtime Figuring

NEW YORK—We workers of the IRT maintenance were treated like dogs during the recent snow storms. We were told at quitting time to report back as soon as snow started during the night. Those who did not report were bawled out by the foreman in the morning and told in future to sleep with their feet out of the window. Those who did report were kept working for as long as 37 hours.

We were cheated out of half the overtime by the following trick: Overtime started at 6 p.m. but at 7 a.m. straight time started again, and for 9 hours we only get straight day rates, overtime starting again at 6 p.m.

There is much grumbling about the recent 10 per cent cut, but we hear another cut is on the way, so it's time we started organizing to defend the few rights we have.

SPY LEARNS A LESSON

By an I.R.T. Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—An Irish I.R.T. worker on his way to a dance uptown, entered a station, showed his pass to the ticket agent, received an O.K. and, replacing the chain, walked to the washroom where he took a slug of whiskey out of a bottle. The "Spotter" followed him in and demanded the number of his pass. Realizing that a workers' life and tastes are his own after working hours, he turned quickly and smashed the "beakie" on the jaw, leaving him cold. The incident is still being discussed all over the system and the opinion is that the "beakie" got just what he deserved.

But it is pointed out little progress can be made until all I.R.T. workers get into a militant working class union, a union that will fight for the interests of the workers and not for the bosses. Organized in this way, the bosses will then realize that they must not spy on or try to interfere with the private life of any worker.

DROPPED FROM C. W. A.

By a Worker Correspondent

MINEOLA, Tex.—I have seen on the front pages of the big capitalist papers about thousands of workers in Austria being murdered and the capitalists seem to be rejoicing over it. Oh! how it makes my blood boil within me to hear of such deeds done by the capitalist devils against the working masses. How I long for the day when laboring people can rule this nation and the world.

We have had the C.W.A. work here, but it's only enough to keep you from starving and I, for one, have been dropped from its rolls. Well, I must report that here, in Texas, things are not improving very fast. The N.R.A. (The National Racketeers Association) or the C.W.A.—or the A.A.A. are not for the workers.

Flour—the poorest is $1.60 per 48 lb. sack and the best $1.95 to $2. It seems that everything is going higher; it seems that capitalism is getting while the getting is good.

NOTE

We publish letters every Friday from workers in the transportation and communication industries—railroad, marine, surface lines, subway, elevated lines, express companies, truck drivers, taxi drivers, etc.—and from the communications industries—post office, telephone, telegraph, etc.

We urge workers from these industries to write us of their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

"Southern Railroad Work Is So Hard and Long, We Can Go No Place", Say Workers

By a Group of Ry. Correspondents

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — To the Southern Railroad Shop:

We are now asking for our so-called borrowed money back that you said that you was borrowing from the employees in 1932. You said that you would return it back in April in 1933, and did not do it, and our wages were cut 10 per cent at each dollar and also cut on the labor, and also we have got one man doing two and three men's jobs, which is not paying enough wages for the workers to take care of their families, especially the Negroes.

But the whites are making twice as much and is making more days than the Negroes. Then, too, there are some whites come there later. Then some of the oldest ones are making more time than the other oldest whites, and the Negroes wages are cut so low that they have to go to the commissary to get their grocery and also their clothing, and it is the prices are so high it takes all that they make, and the comissary charges twice as much as these stores, and twice as much as the workers make, especially the Negro workers, and, too, there are some workers making four days and some making six days in the same department.

Want an Equal Amount of Days

That is in the storehouse department, under the administration of A. B. Lacky, the superintendent of the storehouse. A. B. Lacky and the bosses just got some Negroes that they will let make full time. We don't say cut them down, but we do say let all the workers make the same. We want them to give us an equal amount of days. Let us make the same amount of days, because we have families to take care of, too.

We can't hardly live out of 14 days with the wages we are getting, and the bosses are speeding the jobs up every day and saying if you can't work faster I will put someone in your place. We are workers working so hard that we can't go no place after we get off work and the bosses get the pay.

Flour Cheaper for Bosses

We go to the commissary to get a 24-pound bag of flour. It costs $1.55 and the bosses, who are making big wages at the shop, can draw this whole payroll, can go to the store and get the same flour for 80 cents. Now that is the way we poor, hard workers is treated in the South, and we want to better our conditions and demand higher wages and more days, and if we don't get it soon we will call a strike and see if we can't get it that way for the white and Negro workers of the Southern Railway shop.

The Negroes only get $1.90, and some get $2.46 a day or $3.87 a day, and the white foremen get $7.98 and some get $10 a day, some get $12 daily, some get $5.48 and $6.97 daily. This is the white. Negroes cannot have these jobs. Now, we Negroes have to pay rent and also furniture bills and buy a few clothes out of that, and also just a little food to eat, and work like we are prisoners all the time. We can say we have a job, and that is all, and no money.

There is a union for the white workers, but no colored in it. And now the railroad bosses want to cut our pay again. Many white workers are beginning to see that both white and Negro get it in the neck together, and that we have got to organize together to fight it. Maybe the white workers starve a little less than us colored, but we're all starving together, and we all have to fight together in one united union.

Railroad Company Union Asks Pay Rise For Publicity Only

Part of Scheme to Stop Real Organization by Workers

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—In Friday's issue of the Daily Worker (March 2nd), there appeared in page 3 a news item with a Pittsburgh headline stating that "following a meeting of representatives of 35,000 railway shop workers in Cincinnati on Feb. 26, a demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages and the rescinding of the 10 per cent wage cut for railroad shopmen was delivered to five division managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

The impression created by this news item is that the Pennsylvania shop crafts organization, which is a company union of the most feudal kind, is on the job protecting the interests of the Pennsylvania shopmen. Of course, quite the opposite is true.

On Dec. 6th, at a similar conference of "representatives" of "Allied Independent Railroad Labor Organizations" of the western lines, a similar vote on a 30 per cent wage increase was taken and given wide publicity in the capitalist press.

Recently the Advisory Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Association passed certain amendments calling for an increase of 33 per cent in workers forced contributions to this fund in addition to other amendments limiting the privileges of members of the association. The workers were overwhelmingly opposed to any such increase in dues, but the increase took place just the same.

Recent rulings of coordinator Eastman, following conference with the open shop railroad heads in Washington, have legalized the status of these company union outfits and the roads are now out to sell them to the workers. The most bitter fight is going on on the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Southern Pacific, against allowing the workers to join any but the company organizations.

Resolutions like the one passed at Kansas City in December, and in Cincinnati last week, are nothing more than publicity getters for the company unions. Of course, the workers on the Pennsylvania want the return of the 10 per cent deduction and an additional 10 per cent increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living. But if they wait for the representatives of the Pennsylvania Company Union to get them wage increases or any other benefits, which Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposes, they can wait until hell freezes over.

I would like to caution the Daily Worker against running any publicity for Atterbury without warning the workers as to just what these stunts mean.

Western Union Bank Holds on to Employes' Cash

No Withdrawals Allowed Except 10 Percent in Urgent Cases

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I am employed at the Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson Street, N.Y.C., and incidentally there is a bank in the building which is practically controlled by the Western Union Co., namely the Serial Savings Bank.

Most of the Western Union workers who were fortunate enough to escape the mass lay-offs since 1931 are depositors in this bank. Perhaps it may interest you to know that I have found out that what President Roosevelt quoted in his speech today in reference to the telegram he read from the American Bankers Association that all the banks in the country are sound and are functioning effectively is just another lie to hide the real banking situation, because it's a known fact that the Serial Bank does not and has not allowed the workers of the Western Union to withdraw any money, only in very urgent cases where the depositors can show proof that the money is needed for coal or doctor bills, and only then after going through endless red tape, the bank does them a big favor and allows them to withdraw only 10 per cent.

It's a known fact that there are many workers who have to borrow money from one another awaiting the decision of the bank's officials letting them know when they will be able to withdraw some of their money.

In all fairness I again ask, "Is this the kind of sound banks Mr. Roosevelt means?" I wonder.

—A Victim of Sound Banking.

Letters from Our Readers

ON IMPROVING THE DAILY

Los Angeles, Calif.

First I wish to send greetings to the "Daily Worker" the paper that some day will have the largest circulation of any paper in the United States of America.

Next I would like to throw out a few suggestions for the improvement of our paper. In order to criticize a paper one must judge it from its main objectives. The "Daily's" main objective is to make workers class-conscious. It attempts to take him out of his supposed position as a citizen in a republic and places him in his category as an exploited wage slave.

The most difficult barriers to a worker reading the "Daily" for the first time is the unusual terminology. Obviously then an attempt should be made to clarify and simplify the paper. Also an attempt must be made to connect the material of the paper with the workers day to day life, that is, the more familiar aspects.

Now for concrete suggestions. First I would suggest portraying of historical events of interest to workers in the form of pictures, as illustrated by the enclosed clipping. Besides the educational value, it would sustain the interest of readers from issue to issue and possibly gain more subscribers. Possibly phases of history for portrayal would be the history of the working class in America, the history of the Russian revolution etc.

Secondly I would obtain Hugo Gellert's permission to reprint his lithographs illustrating Marx's capital. Thirdly for a lighter feature I would increase the comic section, possibly have four or five each Saturday. Fourth run a "believe it or not" series.

SECTARIAN MEETINGS

There have been several articles dealing with the irresponsibility of speakers. The writer doesn't wish to take issue with these. They were absolutely correct in their criticism.

But the speakers, from personal experience, suffer at the hands of organizations and a few of the outstanding errors in arranging meetings are presented here

First: A look at the topics of lectures advertised would make one think that there was no unified central campaigns going on in the revolutionary movement. Strange and unnecessary topics originate in individual minds, though topics for lectures should be the collective decision of educational committees.

In this connection, sectarian language in presenting topics in leaflets, is an outstanding feature. For example a meeting on the Austrian situation and the events at Madison Square Garden was advertised as follows: "What Happened at the Garden?" The average worker in that neighborhood would imagine that flowers had grown there! At least no strangers to the club showed up for the meeting.

The organization that arranges a meeting should see that literature directly connected with the topic is featured. Yet this is the exception instead of the rule. And the sale of literature is by far the most important part of the average meeting.

Failure to advertize meetings in the neighborhood is an outstanding fact in many meetings. Comrades think that a notice in the Daily Worker and Freiheit is the only advertisement necessary. The workers of the neighborhood are not all readers of our press and a properly written leaflet is the best means of getting them to the meetings.

Comrades underestimate the meetings. The average lecture is a propaganda one and has been prepared precisely with the thought in mind that the audience is to be mostly workers not familiar with the revolutionary movement. In this connection, "late" meetings become a crime. Time after time, speakers are told to wait, while there are five or ten workers in the hall. By the time the crowd of "regular" audience of the club comes, these workers have left the hall. It is only fair to these workers that the speakers should start the meeting within a quarter of an hour of the announced time. They are the new forces for the revolutionary movement and to let them leave without hearing the lecture is a criminal responsibility.

If these points are considered in arranging meetings the results from them will undoubtedly improve.

—John Adams

Wages Can Not Buy Pullman Porters' Food

Forced to Work Five Hours Daily for Nothing

By a Railway Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—The Pullman porter is the most exploited among the railroad workers. While the majority of the workers working on the railroad are organized and have some kind of conditions, the Pullman porters are not recognized as an organization and are working under the worst conditions.

The Pullman porter reports to work at 7 p.m. to prepare the things necessary for the sleepers, and his pay begins at 12 o'clock when the train leaves. That means that the 5 hours work is done with no pay.

Majority of the men are working as extras, and average between $5 to $15 every two weeks. In the winter, the Pullman porter is starved, while in the summer he is forced to double the time at the rate of 25 cents an hour. Many work one week dead-head regularly before they get a day off, and when caught sleeping or taking a smoke they are immediately discharged. In good times, this was not a cause for discharge.

Mr. Randolph succeeded in organizing a Pullman Porters' Brotherhood. The Pullman porters, in spite of their leaders, went on strike against unbearable conditions in 1924. Mr. Randolph, just like the rest of the American Federation of Labor betrayers, sent the Pullman porters back to work with the understanding that the question of recognition and improved working conditions was to be taken up through court. Up to the present, no decisions were reached, with still worse conditions for the Pullman porter. Pullman porters will improve conditions only through unity of all railroad workers.

The Railroad Brotherhood Unity Movement has arranged a gala affair for the purpose of opening a Pullman Porters' and Dining Car Workers' Center, where they will be able to take up their own problems.

The affair will take place this Saturday evening, March 10, at the Workers' Center, 50 East 13th St. There will be good music and entertainment.

Report by Postal Sub Delegate

By a Postal Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—I have been one of the 600 delegates of Postal Substitutes who went to Washington to petition the President for immediate relief from actual starvation, due to our weekly $6-$8 "earnings," and from our unbearable working conditions.

As you know, the President refused to see us, because we were no bankers, or at least members of the National Economy League, but his first assistant secretary, Mr. McIntyre, condescended to listen to our requests and promised us heaven on earth in order to get us out of Washington quickly, so as not to "embarrass" the administration with our ragged presence.

I think it is superflous to state that Mr. McIntyre has lied to us, and none of his promises were kept. True, due to our mass pressure, Congress intends to pass a $15 minimum wage bill for substitutes, but this bill in its present form is full of loopholes—and you leave it to Mr. Farley to find any loophole if there is but one—and of a most vicious and deceiving character, as there is no guarantee anywhere in the bill that our Civil Service status will not be re-classified in such a manner that we should remain permanent substitutes at the minimum wages, which will obviously be the maximum too, and lose all hope of ever becoming regular employees.

Meanwhile . . . we are back again where we started, working under still more unbearable sweatshop conditions, earning less than before. This is the capitalist government's answer to our demands for relief. This is the "New Deal" as interpreted for us by our "most liberal" President.

PARTY LIFE

Shortcomings of Our Work in Mass Organizations

Party Failed to Cooperate Sufficiently With the Harlem I.L.D. in Scottsboro Rallies

One week before the verdict against Clarence Norris was rendered, the executive committee of the Bronx Section I. L. D. decided upon a demonstration and mass meeting to be held on Friday December 8th, on a United Front basis. The organizer was instructed to call upon the two Bronx C. P. Sections, 5 and 15, to arrange this demonstration on the basis of two concentration points, at Intervale Ave. and Wilkins Ave., Section 5 territory, and at Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Section 15 territory, with a march to culminate in a mass meeting at Ambassador Hall. The two Party sections as well as the Bronx I. L. D. were to provide speakers at these three points. It was also decided that each organization print and distribute about 5000 leaflets. The I. L. D. did its share. Section 5 left it to the units to do the job. As to section 15, we do not know whether they printed any leaflets at all. In the evening of the demonstration, Section 5, the Charlotte St. Block Committee and the lower Bronx Branch members of the I. L. D. were beginning to arrive at Intervale and Wilkins Ave. Surprisingly the organizer of Section 15, who was supposed to concentrate at Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. was met at the rally. I pointed out about his duty, whereupon he immediately left for the Bronx.

After the I. L. D. chairman and two speakers from Section 5 had explained to the workers assembled the purpose of the meeting, a collection was made which netted $2.50 and the march was organized and led toward the second point of concentration. Midway of the march, the organizer of Section 5 left stating he had an important meeting.

The marchers, numbering about 600, were enthusiastically shouting slogans for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys in a rather disorganized manner. On arriving at Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave., we saw about 50 people gathered about the platform with no banners or placards, an insignificant, unprepared, unorganized open air meeting, Section 15 looking on rather hopelessly.

We continued our march to Ambassador Hall, arriving there and packing the Hall to overflowing. The workers, Negro and white were determined to protest the frame up of the Scottsboro boys. While the speakers from the I. L. D. were there, C. P. speakers did not show up and no trace of the Section 5 or 15 organizers or members from the section committee was seen.

The meeting was enthusiastic. One resolution on Scottsboro and one on the frame up of the German working class were introduced and adopted. A collection of $11.50 was made. Ten workers signed applications for the I. L. D. and we adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

When I next called upon the organizers of Section 5 and 15 asking the reason they failed to provide speakers for the mass meeting, the organizer of Section 5 said "I gave you a speaker for the open air meeting, there was no necessity to provide one for the indoor meeting." The organizer of Sec. 15 said "You asked me for a certain speaker," (yes, I asked for a Negro Comrade) "I could not get him so I did not send any."

The following Thursday we had a fraction-meeting of the I. L. D. None of the Section organizers found it necessary to send a representative from the Section committee. The excuse of Section 15 organizer was that they had a Section committee meeting that evening.

The call through the Section Org. letter of both Sections merely pointed out the date of the meeting without stressing its importance and the necessity to attend, the result was out of more than 60 Party members in the I. L. D. only 10 responded. Four of the attending members who had recently joined the Party, noticed the lack of response of the other members as well as the failure on the part of the Section committee to have representation at the fraction meeting and suggested that a resolution criticizing Party leadership be introduced. Some of the branches of the I. L. D. are disorganized. Unit buros in these territories take the initiative of sending forces in these branches, a very healthy attitude. However the leading fraction of the I. L. D. has never been notified of these actions, and these comrades never come to the Section. Obviously they are not aware of the existence of such fraction in the Section of the I. L. D. and the Party Section Committee never notifies us of these steps. The outcome of such an attitude results in a complete isolation and lack of leadership on the part of the Party in our mass organization. Unless this situation is changed we cannot hope to see the I. L. D. fulfill its functions, grow and become a real mass organization.

The Daily Worker, while it accepts our announcements for publication seldom publishes them. This also is one of the greatest shortcomings in popularising our activities in the Bronx. The Bronx Section I. L. D. carried on strenuous and consistent activity in behalf of the freeing of Leon Blum. In this activity also, the Party in the Bronx failed to give us its co-operation by not sending representatives to the Leon Blum conference and the Daily Worker failed to give us proper publicity in spite of its pledge editorially to cooperate and give publicity to the Leon Blum case. An article summing up the Bronx Section activities in the Leon Blum case, as well as a series of articles written by Jacques Buttenkant were mailed to the Daily Worker some time ago without receiving any publication.

I hope that this article will be published in the Daily Worker and the District Committee of the Party will make an effort to help remedy the situation.

J. S.
Organizer Bronx Section I. L. D.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

A mother who has been reading the column "with interest every day" has sent a poem possessed of a wistful loveliness and great depth of feeling. She says in the letter that accompanies it, "Recently my two babies Nadezhda and Vladimir, aged 3 and 2 years, have had their birthdays. By the names you can guess whom I've named them after. I've written a little verse in honor of them, and I wonder if you can find room in your column for it, and if you think it interesting enough for other comrades. It may sound a bit personal, but it really aims to explain to my little ones their future role in the class struggle."

The title of my verse is:

Dearest Babies. . . You Two!
(Nady, 3—Bulby, 2)

How were we to know
How sweet babies can be?
You are so dear,
You are so precious,
You are such a trial,
You have brought us happiness:
We would not have it otherwise!
Many times you nag us,
Many times you cry,
Many times we scold:
But when you smile,
When you love us,
We are paid many times.
Dearest little babies:
We love you, your grandparents love you,
Your aunts and uncles love you,
Your cousin Celeste and your cousin Robert love you,
Your comrades in the class struggle need and love you,
Grow up and give your all to us.
Dearest little children, you are young,
Only three and two years young,
Your world is tiny sweet and young, . . .
When you'll be many times your age,
You will have reached a higher stage
In your development.
From your parents,
From your comrades,
From your grandparents
And other relations,
You will learn of the class struggle,
That there are two classes:
One that rules and oppresses us,
One that slaves and suffers. . .
You will learn many many things,
But this learn true:
Pioneers you two shall be
In the movement for true liberty:
Better children to your relatives, and parents,
Better comrades for all to be!
. . Your comrade momma, 1933.

ESTHER KLEIN.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1789 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 4 takes 2 and one-eighth yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c.) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Marble Cutters' Neuritis

(Continued)

Later I went to the University Dispensary and they began to give me different medicines and transferring me from one clinic to another. In the meantime, I suffered and have been getting worse and weaker. Many days I barely could finish the day's work. Finally they came to the conclusion that my nerves are affected and the only thing that would relieve me is giving up my work. It was impossible for me to go on working any longer anyway, so I quit and started to do another work.

"Gradually the suffering pain began to grow less, and I felt fine for a while, except for the freezing and numbness in my hands, which I didn't get rid of. Over one year ago the same trouble came back again, and as I was unemployed, I began to go to the City Hospital Dispensary. At first I was treated by the general medical doctors, young doctors. They took several different tests and it was negative. They have been giving me all kinds of medicine and they also didn't help.

Then they transferred me to the Neurological Clinic, where they have an outside doctor too. They gave me a nerve test and a blood test. The blood test was negative, but they told me that my nerves are affected. They gave me needles for a while and medicine and they also failed to help me. Then they told me not to come for four months and try very hard to forget my pains. You know how easy it is to forget when you are tortured by severe pain every day. But they are so busy that they don't care for a person. All they care about is to get rid of you and not help you. I stayed away for four months and tried my best not to think of it, but I found it impossible, when I am tortured like this. At the end of the four months I went back and instead of doing something for me they sent me to the Surgery Clinic for a skin and blood test again. I have been going five days in succession to the Surgery Clinic and I couldn't see any doctor. That made me very disgusted and I have stopped going there.

In the meantime, I met people, who have suffered from the same things, and they told me that they drank Crazy Crystal Water and it cured them, so I have begun to drink it too. I have been drinking it for four weeks without results. I am suffering badly and the pain in my knees stays steadily and once in a while I get a sharp pain, which feels like a nail is sticking in my knee. I can't walk long. The pain in my right shoulder, elbow and wrist also stays steadily. Many times the pain settles in all the places which I told you about, but it is not steady. Also when I have finished doing my work, I feel like a cripple.

For the last three or four weeks, the pain has penetrated into my jaws. For two or three days I could not chew my food. If I happen to get into an argument and talk loud, my lips and jaws begin to get stiff and they feel paralyzed. From all this agony, I have lost about thirty pounds and I am getting so nervous that I have a hard time to control myself. Because of my nervousness, I find it impossible to attend meetings for I cannot stay up late, as I get very little sleep. I was forced to drop out of the Communist Party, because I was not able to carry on my activities. I led the bread strike in Minneapolis last summer and I was one of the organisers of the Women's Council and Worker's Club, but I now find it utterly impossible to carry on my political activities. What shall I do, doctor? I am young yet and I feel that I am getting disabled, yet from appearances, no one believes me. Please, if it is possible for you to send me a private letter, I would appreciate it very much, or send me some prescription for something that might help me. If you find it impossible, then please try to answer soon in the Daily Worker.

"Thanking you in advance,
"Comradely yours,

"I. G.
Minneapolis, Minn."

* * *

(We wrote to this comrade privately. We are publishing his letter as a typical illustration of the heartless exploitation of the worker under the capitalist scheme and the utter indifference with which he is thrown on the refuse heap when he can no longer contribute to his boss's profits.)

(To Be Continued)

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

IF YOU want to know how different is the life of the seamen from that depicted in such romantic yarns as Rafael Sabatini's "The Sea Hawk," then you ought to get acquainted with the activities of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

I had been hearing and reading a great deal about the hell-raising of this union not only along the Atlantic seaboard but along the Pacific Coast as well. So I got in touch with an old-time seaman who's seen lots of ups and downs in the American labor movement. He's editor of that swell paper, "The Marine Workers' Voice."

This is what Hays Jones, editor of the "Voice," the long-range organiser of the M. W. I. U., told me when I asked him to give me the actual details on how the marine workers in Baltimore control and administer the federal funds for relief.

"We've been fighting the holy racket (the Anchorage, a Y. M. C. A. outfit similar to the seaman-herding Seamen's Church in New York), for more than two years. There've been numerous arrests as a result of this struggle, and on several occasions the seamen sent the cops to first-aid stations and hospitals. Our guys raised so much hell down in that oyster-town that the cops finally became disinclined to engage in any more hand-to-hand encounters, and the government shortly afterward took over the relief, instead of the guys in the holy racket.

"This only spurred our boys on, with the result that the federal government thought it wise to turn over the actual administration of the relief to the seamen themselves. How does it work? At first only 200 men were on the beach, but after word got around about the victory of the marine workers, re-enforcements began to stream into Baltimore, until today the government has to feed at least 600 unemployed men. Each man gets an allowance of 85 cents a day in the form of three 20-cent meal tickets, and a bed in one of the hotels along the waterfront. Two hundred men are in the 'relief' station project, separate from the men on the cash allowance.

* * * *

Seamen Run the Works

"THE point is that the seamen themselves are running the works, through a committee which carries out the fighting program of the Baltimore Waterfront Unemployed Council.

"The relief victory resulted in the organization of a Central Shipping Bureau. This bureau at present controls about 80 per cent of the jobs available on ships leaving Baltimore. We ship out men on a rotary system regardless of race, color, creed, or governmental blacklist.

"The only ship that has succeeded in getting out of port since these activities started was the Munamo of the Munson Line. (Another Munson ship, the Walter D. Munson was tied up today by a strike for the Marine Workers' Industrial Union code). The Munamo got away only because the cops acted as scabs and cast off the lines. It was a couple of weeks ago, about four o'clock in the morning. A towboat pulled the ship, minus the crew, to a nearby port.

* * * *

It was an Icy Cold Morning

"IT WAS an icy cold morning, but when the word spread along the waterfront that the Munamo was trying to cast off, more than 400 men came pouring out of the hotels and flops to picket.

"About that colliers' strike on the 14 New England ships. Colliers are the gents that carry coal from Norfolk, Va., to ports in New England. The strike started about February 15 and lasted 14 days. These guys are among the most viciously exploited seamen, and the strike showed the attitude of the government beautifully. They sent boys from the C. C. C. camps to scab on the ships—though they weren't seamen, and in Boston they had cops with machine guns on the docks.

"Aboard the Glenn White, where the men were on strike, the cops shoved guns in their bellies and forced them all up the gangplank. So they simply struck aboard ship.

"What was the result of the strike? We won, as a result of this strike on 14 ships, raises of $10 a month for men on 100 ships, and this raise brings wages above the proposed code scale of the shipping bosses. In addition to this, another job was created aboard all ships—that of third engineer.

* * * *

A "Public" Emergency

"WHEN the strike broke out the government considered it an 'emergency' and acted in a typical fascist manner. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration returned all the coal it had bought for 'poor relief' to the coal dealers to help them out. In other words, 'from him who hath not it shall be taken, and to him who hath it shall be given.'

"This business in Baltimore has been a great inspiration to the seamen everywhere, and the seamen in New York are now hurling a series of barrages against the Holy Racket here, which is the Seamen's Church Institute, the Seamen's Y. M. C. A.'s, the Norwegian Seamen's Home, etc.

* * * *

Where the Money Goes

"NOW you take the Seamen's Church Institute down on South Street, here in New York," Hays went on. "That's the outfit that hangs the cross, turns their collars backwards, so as to live handsomely on public charity by dispensing as small a portion as they can of what they collect, and using the rest of it for the highest overhead in the world's history.

"Right here in New York they collected 300,000 bucks in 1931 and spent 67,000 of this on the Social Service Department, 25,000 of which were 'loans' and the rest were 'salaries' and 'expenses.' So actually $25,000 in 'loans' was the total gotten by the seamen out of $300,000 collected.

"Who supports this outfit? Why the list of supporters reads like a Directory of Shipowners' Wives, and on state occasions the shipowners themselves come around, like they did at the funeral of the Holy Goat (Archibald R. Mansfield, superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute).

"He was 68 when he kicked off, they say from heart failure. But the seamen on the waterfront are sure that he didn't pass away from eating the "Ten Cent Special" sold by the Institute.

"Some of the seamen observed the funeral by fasting, because the doors of the relief kitchen were locked until the funeral was over.

* * * *

A "Sailor's" Funeral

"THAT funeral was sure a swell affair. Sixteen men in skirts and crosses and a whole flock of men in frock coats and top hats. There were ladies, too, in silken robes and furs, so that you could hear the swish of silks along with the rustle of the wind through the torn shirts of the sailors.

"To provide the proper 'atmosphere,' they had 25 of the Mission Mice (Institute flunkeys) dressed in nice blue serge suits, and they made them take off the suits again when the ceremonies in the funeral chapel were over.

"Some of the sponsors of the Doghouse are Lady Ashley Sparks, wife of the head of the Cunard Line here; Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late Theodore and 48th cousin to Franklin Delano, who's head of the Roosevelt Lines. The first lay vice-president of the Doghouse was unable to come because he was too busy with his duties as President of the United States.

* * * *

"YOU'RE damn whoopin' the seamen are important. Remember when the Seattle longshoremen in 1919 refused to load munitions intended for the counter-revolutionary Kolchak army? At the reception for the Soviet crew which came to Seattle last January to pick up a new American ship which the Soviet Government bought here, the longshoremen pledged to repeat their performance of 1919 in case of war."

* * * *

Hays Jones' background is typical of the many of the leaders of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. He's been a seaman for 18 years, and has seen ports all along both coasts of the United States, in China, Philippines, Hawaii, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea.

Jones recently returned from the Soviet Union where he went as a member of an American Workers' Delegation.

He was an active member of the I.W.W. from 1916 to 1923. "I abandoned the Wobblies when they went sour on the Soviet Union. And I wasn't alone in that by a hell of a long ways!"

Chinese Questions Dealt With Fully In "China Today"

CHINA TODAY, Volume 2, number 2-3. Published by the Friends of the Chinese People, 168 West 23rd St., New York City, 5 cents.

Reviewed by CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

QUESTIONS concerning China have assumed a leading importance today, in view of the growth of the Soviet power and its consolidation into the second workers' and farmers' republic. This fact has had, and will more and more have, tremendous repercussions on the colonial movement for national liberation and on the course of the world revolutionary movement.

It is of the utmost importance that more attention be paid to events in the Far East. They are making history and, in doing so, affect the daily lives of all of us. The Daily Worker, within limits of space, does present this information. But China Today specializes in bringing this information in a correlated, more embracing, manner, and more of it.

Several numbers have already been issued. The current issue shows improvement over the preceding numbers, although they too were good, and augurs well for the printed magazine promised for the Fall. This number deals with the latest events in China particularly, and in the Far East generally, in detail, linking them with the whole chain of events now transforming the Far East. The aftermath of the Fukien rebellion; proof of the direct negotiations between the Nationalist Government and Japan for the virtual sale of China to the Japanese imperialists; the effects of Japan's occupation of North China in terms of the increased misery of the workers and peasants; figures on education in Soviet China—these are a few of the outstanding articles presented in China Today and nowhere else available.

Bard Murals to Have First Showing Tonight At Workers' Center

NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker Volunteers have arranged the first showings of the murals which Phil Bard, John Reed Club artist, has been at work on for more than three months, to take place tonight, 8:30 at D. W. Volunteers headquarters, 5th floor, Workers Center.

The murals, which consist of six panels, depict scenes of workers' struggles and cover an area of more than 500 square feet.

The first showing will be a special delegates meeting and the D. W. Volunteers urge every organization to send delegates to this meeting. A basic program will be discussed as to the means by which the murals may be popularized in workers' organizations.

Phil Bard will speak on the subject of the murals and the D. W. chorus will present a number of workers' songs.

N.S.L. Paper For High Schools, Colleges Will Come Out In Six Pages

NEW YORK.—'College News,' the metropolitan weekly newspaper published by the National Student League, organization of militant students, will be discontinued next week. In its stead there will be published a six-page weekly carrying news of colleges and high schools of New York, and containing many new features of special interest to the teachers, parents and stdents. The new newspaper will probably be called the 'Student Weekly.'

Workers Dance League To Hold Forum Sunday

NEW YORK.—A forum-recital, at which John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times and author of "The Modern Dance," will speak, and Workers' Dance League groups will perform, is to take place on Sunday, March 11, at 4 p.m., at the New School for Social Research. Martin will speak on "Trends and Future of the American Dance," after which questions and discussions will come from the floor. The second part of the program will be a group of anti-Fascist dances, to be performed by the New Dance Group, the Duncan Dancers, and the Red Dancers. Each group will do an original composition.

Burgess to Speak on Art at Chicago J.R.C.

CHICAGO.—Roberta Burgess, who has recently returned from Russia, will speak on March 10 at eight o'clock at the John Reed Club, 1475 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, on "Art in New Russia." She will illustrate her talk with slides.

The John Reed Club, in conjunction with the Nature Friends, is giving a Left Front Ball Sunday evening, March 11, at the Nature Friends Hall, 208 W. North Ave., Chicago.

Haessler On China At Detroit Forum Monday

DETROIT, Mich.—Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, will discuss "China, the New American Frontier," on Monday, Mar. 12, at the John Reed Club, 106 W. Hancock Ave., 8:30 p. m.

WORKERS CLUB TO SHOW SOVIET FILM

YUKON, Pa.—The Workers Cultural Club of this city is arranging to show the Soviet film "War Against the Centuries" at the Cooperative Hall, Fri. March 9th, 8 p.m. Admission will be 25 cents.

Send us names of those you know who are not readers of the Daily Worker but who would be interested in reading it. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York. N. Y.

War Paint No. 5 By Limbach

"Intellectual in Workers Struggles," Is Subject of Symposium Sunday Night

NEW YORK—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Granville Hicks, author of "The Great Tradition" and literary editor of the New Masses; and Mary Van Kleeck, director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation will be the speakers at a symposium on "The Place of the Intellectual in the Workers' Struggle" to be held at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The symposium is being arranged jointly by the New Masses and the John Reed Club of New York.

"The rapid decay of the capitalist system is reflected in the equally rapid decay of capitalist culture," the sponsors of the symposium declare. "One of the important signs of this disintegration is the emergence among intellectuals of numerous groups professing to offer a revolutionary program while emphasizing their nationalistic character. Such groups as Watson's New America, in and around Columbia University, the Young America group, the American Workers Party, the Farmer Labor Federation which includes John Dewey, the philosopher, and Amlee, the defeated Congressman from Wisconsin. All of them are much more concerned with establishing their right to the term, Americanism, than to establish the rights of the exploited masses.

"Because of this intense interest which is manifest on every side, because of the great confusion which prevails among intellectuals and professional people, the New Masses and the John Reed Club have arranged this symposium."

TUNING IN

Due to the bad atmospheric conditions of the last week, R. V. 59 was not heard good. Other European stations were heard with good volume.

Comrade S. Bagdon reports that he received on his seven (7) tube home-made receiver the following stations: VE9GW — Canada, EAQ—Spain, GSA, GSB, GSC—London, DJA, DJC—Berlin, COC—Cuba, and LSK—Buenos Aires, South America.

LSK was relaying Captain Byrd's program from the South Pole region.

We also received a letter from Comrade J. Statsky, Washington, D. C., in which he reports that with the help and advice from the Workers' Short-Wave Radio Club, he succeeded in locating and receiving Moscow stations.

Good luck to you, Comrade Statsky!

* * *

Next Monday, March 12, 8:30 p.m., sharp, there will be held a meeting of all the executives of various radio clubs and sections. The meeting will be held in the Vegetarian Workers' Club, 220 E. 14th St.

* * *

A New Club in Sheepshead Bay

A meeting of all those who work nights and are interested in short-wave will be held, Monday, March 12, 11 a.m., at the house of Comrade Garfield, 3074 Nathan Street, Brooklyn, New York. All interested are requested to attend.

* * *

TONIGHT'S PROGRAM

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Morton Bowe, Tenor
7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch
7:30—Troopers Music
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Concert Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
9:00—Lyman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano
9:30—Variety Musicale; Pic and Pat, Comedians
10:00—First Nighter—Sketch
10:30—Stoess Orch.
11:00—The Lively Arts—John Erskine, Author
11:15—News; Dance Orch.
11:30—Lopez Orch.
12:00—Weems Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Kemp Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Stan Lomax
7:15—Front-Page Dramas
7:30—Sizzlers Trio
7:45—Club Car Special
8:00—Interview with Amelia Earhart
8:15—Jones and Hare, Songs
8:30—Willy Robyn, Tenor; Marie Gerard, Soprano
8:45—To Be Announced
9:00—Stories of the Sea—Sketch
9:15—Book Play
9:30—Variety Musicale
10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Songs; Rondoliers Quartet
10:15—Current Events — Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Vernon Dalhart and Adelyn Hood—Sketch
10:45—Sports—Boake Carter
11:00—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Lane Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch
7:30—George Gershwin, Piano; Concert Orch.
7:45—Gus Van, Songs; Arlene Jackson, Songs
8:00—Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Bestor Orch.
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Leah Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:30—Phil Baker, Comedian; Martha Mears, Songs; Belasco Orch.
10:00—Felix Salmond, 'Cello; Violet Kemble-Cooper, Readings
10:30—Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Lucille Manners, Soprano
11:00—Three Scamps, Songs
11:15—News Reports
11:20—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—To Be Announced
12:00—Rogers Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Madrigiara Orch.

L.O.W.T. To Hold Final Competitions Sat. Eve.

The League of Workers Theatres announces the New York District Finals of the National Theatre Festival Competitions, to be held on Saturday March 10th, at 8:30 p.m. at the Fifth Ave. Theatre, 28th St. and Broadway. Five groups will participate, three English-speaking, and two in foreign languages. One from the English, and one from the Foreign Language will be chosen to go to Chicago to compete in the National Finals to be held on April 13th, 14th, and 15th. The invited judges for the New York Finals include: John E. Bonn of the International Workers Dramatic Union, Elmer Rice, Lee Strasberg of the Group Theatre, Nat. Buchwald of the "Freiheit," V. Jerome, Harold Edgar of the Daily Worker, Anita Block of the Theatre Guild, Harry Elion, and V. Tarnowsky, and the Chairman John Wexley, author of "They shall not Die." Prices are 25, 45, 75 cents and $1. All workers are urged to attend this outstanding revolutionary theatre event.

Stage and Screen

"Spitfire" With Katherine Hepburn At Radio City M.H.

Katherine Hepburn is featured in the new RKO Radio picture "Spitfire" now on view at the Radio City Music Hall. The film is based on the stage play "Trigger," by Lulu Vollmer and is a story of the Southern mountains. Robert Young, Ralph Bellamy, Louis Mason and Martha Sleeper are in the supporting cast. John Cromwell directed the production.

The stage show includes the second Radio City Music Hall Revue with Gertrude Niesen, A. Robins, the Condos Brothers, Dora Boshoer and Evelyn Herbert.

The Palace Theatre is holding over "It Happened One Night" for a second week. Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert play the leading roles. The vaudeville bill is headed by Connie's "Hot Chocolates" revue.

Eddie Cantor In "Roman Scandals" At The Jefferson

Beginning Saturday the Jefferson Theatre will show Eddie Cantor in his new film, "Roman Scandals." A second feature, "The Women In His Life," with Otto Kruger, Ben Lyon and Una Merkel is on the same program. Wednesday to Friday the program includes "Massacre," with Richard Barthelmess and Ann Dvorak and "Enlighten Thy Daughter" with Herbert Rawlinson.

George Raft and Carole Lombard are featured in "Bolero," which is being shown at Loew's State this week. The stage bill is headed by Graham McNamme.

"Three Cornered Hat" To Be Given By Monte Carlo Ballet

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe will return this evening for a second season of four weeks at the St. James Theatre, presenting three new ballets. These will be "The Three Cornered Hat," with music by De Falla; "Les Matelots," with music by George Auric, and "Le Lac des Cygnes," by Tchaikovsky. Massine will head the company, which includes all the principal dancers of the group. This same program will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday.

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Armbruster Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—March of Time
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Ruth Etting Songs; Green Orch.
9:30—Jack Whiting, Songs; Jeanie Lang, Songs; Denny Orch.
10:00—Olsen and Johnson, Comedians; Sosnick Orch.
10:30—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:00—Rich Orch.
11:15—News Reports
11:45—Light Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Robbins Orch.
1:00—Pancho Orch.

Chicago Workers to Honor Hammersmark At Banquet Saturday

CHICAGO.—John Reed Branch 546 of the International Workers Order has adopted the following greeting on the 40th anniversary of Sam Hammersmark's activity in the revolutionary movement.

"Upon the 40th anniversary of your revolutionary activity we take the opportunity to express our solidarity with your Communist teachings.

"We, the members of the John Reed Branch of the I. W. O. always look to you for leadership and guidance.

"We hope that you will help lead us to the final triumph of your ideas in the U. S.—toward a Soviet America."

A celebration in honor of Hammersmark will take the form of a banquet this Saturday night in People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago.

WHAT'S ON

Friday

EARL BROWDER speaks on "Two Theories of Working Class Unity" at Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Place. Benefit National Training School. Auspices of the Workers School.

"THE PARIS COMMUNE" Open Forum at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. Speaker: A. L. Sugarman. Admission free.

LECTURE "Literature and Fascism" at the Red Spark A.C. Hall, 64 Second Ave. near 4th St., 8:30 p.m. Speaker, Member of Pen and Hammer.

HOUSEPARTY and Dance at Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 E. 19th St., 8:15 p.m. Entertainment and refreshments.

PARTY given by Ella Reeve Bloor Br. I.L.D. at 524 Hudson St., near 10th St. Greenwich Village, at 9 p.m. Dancing. Adm. 10c.

ALFRED MORRIS speaks in English on Soviet Russia at Clarte, 304 W. 58th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

MEMBERSHIP Meeting Harlem Br. F.S.U. at 87 W. 128th St., 8:30 p.m. Discussion and refreshments.

I.W.O. Br. 600 Followers of the Trail meets at 114 W. 14th St., 8:30 p.m. Also discussion on timely topic.

A. HARRIS speaks on "Growing Fascism in U. S." at Mt. Eden Workers Center, 288 E. 174th St., 8 p.m. Questions and discussion. Adm. free. Auspices, Unit 35 Sec. 15.

LECTURE by Harry Baners, "The War Danger in the Far East" at Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., 8:45 p.m.

P. SHWARTZMAN lectures on "Agrarian Question in the U. S." at Prospect Workers Center, 1157 So. Boulevard.

LOUIS BARFUS lectures on "Impressions of Hathaway—Dennis Debate Fascism or Communism" at Mosholu Prog. Club, 3230 Bainbridge Ave., cor. Reservoir Oval, 8:45 p.m.

DEBATE between Rev. Bradford Young and G. Hickerson on "Is the League of Nations An Instrument of Peace"? Bronx Workers Club, 1619 Boston Rd., 8 p.m.

COMRADE TOLCIS lectures on "The Necessity of Building the Youth and Children Sections" at Br. 521 I.W.O., 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx.

SOVIET RUSSIA Night at home of Dr. Goodman, 600 Mace Ave., near Allerton Ave. Sub. 50c. Excellent Entertainment. Auspices, Pelham Parkway F.S.U.

RADIO CONCERT at Brownsville Youth Center, 105 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Program: Joseph Buloff, Eugene Nigob, Rollan Brown, Eve Taub. Adm. 25c in advance; 35c at door.

SCOTTSBORO PROTEST Meeting at Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 27th St. Speakers: Joseph Brodsky, Samuel Leibowitz, Ruby Bates, Rabbi Goldstein.

SERGEI and MARIE RADAMSKY in a concert of Soviet songs at Brighton Workers Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.

JOSHUA KUNITZ lectures on "Recent Trends in American Literature" at Boro Park I.W.O. Center, 1375—43rd St. Auspices Int. Youth Br. 404. Adm. 20c.

HENRY SHEPARD speaks on "Revolutionary Trade Unions in Cuba" at the American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave.

"WOMEN at Work" lecture by Mae Boyd at the Social Youth Culture Club, 275 Broadway. Adm. 10c.

DR. REUBEN YOUTH lectures on "What Does Soviet Russia Mean to the Negro Race" at Prospect Park Br. F.S.U., 1071 Bergen St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

Saturday

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. Excellent Orchestra. Donation 15c.

SOCIAL CONCERT and Dance at West Side Br. F.S.U. at Rudko Studio, 2231 Broadway (80th St.) 9 p.m. Adm. 35c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at Tremont Prog. Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., 8:45 p.m. Shirely Kaplan, dancer; Prospect Club Mandolin Section; Negro Jazz Band.

BANQUET and opening of Convention at Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. National known speaker. Fine Entertainment. Adm. 40c.

PARTY at Pen and Hammer, 114 W. 21st St. Dancing and Entertainment. Admission 35c.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance to help build a Pullman Workers Center. Program: John Bovingdon, June Williams, Italian Opera Singers, Jazz Johnson's Orchestra. Dancing till dawn. Workers Center Hall, 50 E. 13th St. Adm. 30c. Auspices, R.R. Unity Committee.

DANCE and Entertainment for the benefit of the heroic Blechman Strikers at the O.W.U. Hall, 114 W. 14th St.

BANQUET, Concert and Dance given by Brownsville Icor; Program Paul Farber; Erna Maru; Jean Goldstein; 142 Watkin Sc. Hoffman Manor.

SPARTAKIADE Night arranged by Workers Sport Club "Fichte." Grand Sport Exhibition and Dance. Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., 8:30 p.m.

DISTRICT Y.C.L. Dance at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Benefit of Schenectady Section. Adm. 39c at door.

CHAMBER MUSIC Concert at Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, 108 E. 14th St., at 9 p.m. Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra Ensemble; Av. Weiss; Sylvia Bagley. Admission 25c.

Washington, D. C.

DANCE and Entertainment given by Y. C.L. at Pythian Hall, 12th and U streets, Sunday, March 11, at 8:45 p.m. Adm. 10c.

Reading, Pa.

UNEMPLOYED Council Local 1 will hold social and dance at 1112 Chestnut St., rear hall. Free admission.

Bellaire, Ohio

BANQUET given by Communist Party at 41 Harrison St., Bohemian Hall, Sunday, March 11, 7 p.m.

Chicago, Ill.

CONCERT and Charter Affair given by Carpenters and Cabinet Makers Local 1 on Saturday, March 10, at 3317 W. Roosevelt Rd.

HOUSE PARTY given by Unit 304 C.P. on Saturday, March 10, 8 p.m. at 1535 So. Central Park Ave. Refreshments, good program. Adm. free.

Cleveland School To Have Talk on Coughlin

CLEVELAND.—Dave Martin, instructor in Marxism at the Workers School, will lecture on the subject "Father Coughlin, a Marxist Analysis," Saturday, March 10th at 8 p.m., at the Cleveland Workers Auditorium, 1524 Prospect Ave.

Southern Croppers Have Lost Faith in Roosevelt

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

BROOKHAVEN, Miss. — "Suppose you yourselves suddenly started a revolution. What do you want—what would be the first thing you would do?" I asked the farmers.

They remained silent. Finally one said: "I'll tell you what I'd do. There's three things I'd do. First, I'd pass a law so no man in this country could make more than a million dollars. Everything else he'd make he'd have to give back to the poor—to them as needs it. Second, I'd pass a law so that no man who held public office would have the power to vote; that would break up the political machine that's making it possible for all them millionaires to get their money at our expense. It's the political machine that sends legislators to Congress and to Jackson an' they're out workin' for the trusts and the big business man, them millionaires. And the third thing I'd do is pass a law so no man could sell stock that's worth $ 1 a share for $100 a share and take all the people's money and put it in the pockets of the millionaires."

JOHN L. SPIVAK

"Is that all you'd do?"

He and the others thought a while.

"That would sure stop a lot of abuses right quick," the first one said.

"What would you do with your land?"

"Work it, of course," they said surprisedly.

"The Bolsheviks took all the land when they had their revolution. No more croppers. No more splitting fifty-fifty. The land was theirs."

"That would sure be fine if we could do that," said one.

There was a surprised air about him when he considered the possibility of seizing the land.

"That's right," another broke in. "The government can take away the land. They can confiscate slaves and tax your money. Why can't they take away the land and give it to the poor farmer?"

"Do you know what would happen if you tried to take the land away?" I asked. "The first thing you knew the government would have the national guard and federal troops down here and shoot hell out of you."

They thought this over carefully. Finally one said meditatively:

"I don't believe it. The national guard is made up of our boys, our sons. They wouldn't shoot us down. They'd come over to our side."

"That's what the soldiers did in Russia, didn't they?" one farmer asked triumphantly. "When the Bolsheviks made their revolution?"

"Yes, some of them did. But the government wouldn't send your own sons against you. It would send Northern soldiers down here and Southern soldiers up there so they'd have no relatives or friends to worry about. Then what would you do?"

"They'd send Northern soldiers down here to shoot us down because we want a revolution?"

"Well," said one with a smile, "if the government done did that I reckon we'd have the war between the states all over again."

It was clear from their conversation and those I had with others in this area that they haven't the slightest idea of what a revolution means. All they know is that they want a change. The resentment against the rich—"the millionaires," as they call them, is very deep. Faith in the political machine of the nation has crumbled; they feel that legislators are the tools of millionaires; that they do not care about the poor man, but only the rich.

* * *

As against the sentiment of the majority of farmers in Lincoln County who are bitter against the government, politicians and "the millionaires" are the two upholders of that minority which controls the county: the newspaper and the law.

Here, L. H. Bowen is publisher and editor of the Lincoln County Times and R. C. Applewhite is Sheriff. It is the custom to laugh good naturedly at the county editor but he has a greater influence on the public opinion of his community than a large and influential daily has on its great city. The country editor's paper is read thoroughly. What he says editorially is chewed over in the country store and commented upon in the home. The country editor is the real moulder of public opinion in this country, where most of the population lives in towns of 5,000 or under. Hence the views of the country editor, a typical country editor in the heart of the deep South become a matter of great importance.

If I had scoured the land for a moving picture type of country editor I could not have found a better specimen, in appearance at least, than L. H. Bowen. When I walked into the Times one room office cluttered with newspapers he sat at a small table writing busily with the stub of a pencil. He had a beaming, good-natured, half-hidden face under a battered old felt hat that covered a mop of hair that badly needed cutting. He wore baggy trousers and old shoes, one with a large patch on it. He has an excellent idea of what is happening in his county and he peers at you shrewdly through his gold rimmed spectacles.

"The trouble with this county and this state and, I reckon, with the whole country is that everybody's playing the great American game: politics," he drawled. "There's politics in Washington, there's politics in Jackson, politics in Lincoln county.

"I don't want to say anything about this county that might be used against it but it strikes me as very queer that the first thing most of those got C.W.A. jobs did was pay their poll tax. That enables them to vote, you know, and those who are handing out the jobs, want voters.

"In addition to that, many farmers who are well able to take care of themselves, have gone to the government for relief. Or if they themselves haven't gone, they've sent their tenants instead of giving them advances. Everybody views the government as a great big trough and now that the slops have been poured in everybody's stickin' their snouts in. That's what's the matter with this county and with the whole country."

Brother Bowen does not, of course, say as much in his newspaper because that would not be good policy—or perhaps politics—in which he is not far different from the most influential editors and publishers.

(To Be Continued)

SEAMEN MEET

Workers Seamen Russian Club will meet tonight, 8 p.m. at 30 St. Marks Place. All seamen invited. Meeting conducted in Russian language.

* * *

I.L.D. BRANCH MEETS

An important meeting of the Steve Katovis Br. I.L.D. will be held tonight at 8 p.m. at 15 E. 3rd St.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
JOHN WEXLEY'S play
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
ROYALE Thea., 45th St., W. of Broadway. Eves. 8:50. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:20

Monday, March 26th
Scottsboro Defense Benefit
Buy tickets at the box office or from The National Comm. for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 156 Fifth Ave. (20th St.) Room 534

EUGENE O'NEILL's Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St. W. of B'way. Evs.8.20Mats.Thur.&Sat.2.30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
with HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN PHILIP HELEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evs.8.20Mats.Thur.&Sat.2.20

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
with FANNIE BRICE
Willie & Eugene HOWARD, Bartlett SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN.
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Theatre Union's Stirring Play
LAST 2 WEEKS THE ANTI-WAR HIT!
PEACE ON EARTH
CIVIC REPERTORY Thea., 14thSt.&6thAve WA. 9-7450. Evgs. 8.45. 30c to $1.50 NO TAX
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
Arrange Theatre Parties for your organization by telephoning WATkins 9-2451

NO MORE LADIES
A New Comedy by A. H. Thomas with MELVIN DOUGLAS, LUCILE WATSON
MOROSCO Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:45

LECTURE BY
Sergei Radamsky
on
'Music in the Soviet Union'
Illustrated at the Piano by
EUGENE NIGOB
Sun., Mar. 11—Irving Plaza
8 P. M. 15th St. and Irving Pl.
Discussion Admission 25c

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St & 6 Ave—Show Place of the Nation
Opens 11:30 A. M.
KATHARINE HEPBURN
in "SPITFIRE"
Second MUSIC HALL REVUE on stage

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
ADOLPH MENJOU & GENEVIEVE TOBIN
in "EASY to LOVE"
Also: "HELL AND HIGH WATER" with RICHARD ARLEN & JUDITH ALLEN

Palestine AS IT IS TODAY!
The Natives--Jew and Arab
Sing; Dance; Demonstrate; Work
in "The Dream Of My People"
with Cantor Rosenblatt
Added Special Feature | 'LOT in SODOM'
Featurette Extraordinary
ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq.

5th Ave. Theatre Broadway & 28th Street
Last 2 Days—Today and Tomorrow
Czep's Realistic Soviet Film in English
ANNA STEN in "YELLOW PASS"
Reduced Prices to Union Members

ROBERTA
A New Musical Comedy by
JEROME KERN & OTTO HARBACH
NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42d St. Evgs. 8.40
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2.30

Last American Appearance
SERGEI AND MARIE RADAMSKY
assisted by
Negro Vocal Quartette
SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 3 P. M.
Royale Theatre
45th Street, W. of Broadway
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 at Theatre; I.L.D., 80 East 11th St. and Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street
Benefit Scottsboro Defense

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1934

Who Are the Real Fighters Against Anti-Semitism?

SPEAKING about the spectacle of the "liberal" bourgeoisie of the "free" republican-democratic countries who used to lift their hands in horror at the atrocities of the Czar against the Jews in old Russia, Lenin very laconically declared:

"The rich bourgeoisie of even the freest republican countries know only too well how to combine their hypocritical phrases about 'Russian atrocities' with the most shameful financial support of czarism and with imperialist exploitation of Russia through the export of capital, etc."

How well this applies to the American Jewish Congress leaders and their "prominent" guests who expressed their "indignation" at the atrocities of Hitler in the "Trial of Civilization Against Hitlerism" at Madison Square Garden last night.

Here were the most servile and loyal representatives of capitalist exploitation offering themselves as fighters against anti-semitic chauvinism, when they themselves are the supporters of the capitalist system which is the very soil out of which racial and national chauvinism springs.

Every one of these "witnesses" against fascist anti-semitism is bound by the ties of capitalist-finance and governmental office to the ruling class pogrom makers and jingoist inciters of race hatred. And they offer themselves as the real fighters against anti-semitism!

* * *

WHAT hypocrisy was displayed last night at the Garden! LaGuardia, whose police clubbed 10,000 anti-Fascist workers demonstrating before the Austrian Consulate—he spoke so feelingly about "liberty."

And the "liberal" chairman, Samuel Seabury, whose financial connections with the Rockefeller Chase National Bank tie him up directly to the financial money bags that support the Hitler terrorism, how righteously he denounced the "Nazi State." He forgot for the moment that his financial masters of the Chase National Bank still have about $70,000,000 invested in the Hitler murder government, nice fat investments upon which they are still drawing interest plunder, wrung by the Fascist government from the German masses.

And the Commander of the American Legion—he also dared to take the stage as a fighter against Fascist brutality and chauvinism. Who is it that is one of the main inciters of jingoism and reactionary brutality if not the money-servile leadership of the Legion? Who is it who organizes thug strikebreaking against picket lines, who is it that recruits the most backward, jingoistic, reactionary elements for Fascist attacks on the working class if it is not the Legion leadership? The leadership of the American Legion are blood-brothers to the Fascist Brown Shirts of Germany. Edward Neary, the Legion Commander, boasted of his "Americanism," and announced his intention of driving out all those whose "activities are not inspired by a love for American principles."

What is this if not the American counterpart of Hitler's Fascist chauvinism and reactionary hate against the revolutionary working class?

And Matthew Woll, associate of the most reactionary, jim-crow, "red-baiting," anti-Soviet, militarist elements in the country, what a mockery to see him talking about the "barbarism" of Hitler. He, who is himself doing all in his power to usher in reactionary Fascist brutality in America. He whose strikebreaking betrayals of the A. F. of L. workers, whose condoning of police brutality against strikers, has made his name hated by class conscious workers throughout the country . . . he is also dangled by the leadership of the Jewish Congress as an anti-Fascist!

And Alfred E. Smith, who tried to whitewash the age-old jim-crow national oppression of the Negro masses by the whole governmental machinery of the United States, by stating, "That the American Government has never attempted to give effect to these prejudices" against the Negro. What a hypocritical lie. When almost every day the Wall Street ruling class takes its toll of lynch murder, a lie refuted every hour of the day in the experience of the working masses!

But what these hypocritical fighters against Fascism Wednesday night sought to hide from the workers at the Garden is that race hatred, chauvinism, jingoistic nationalism, anti-semitism, etc., are all inseparable from capitalist-landlord exploitation—that this anti-semitism, chauvinistic barbarism is only the poisonous fruit of ruling class oppression based on private property exploitation. What they sought to hide is that the only way to destroy this anti-semitic, chauvinist barbarism is to destroy its roots—capitalist-landlord exploitation.

And the liberals, like John Haynes Holmes, Roger Baldwin, etc., also played their part in this mock fight against Fascism. Holmes, who strives to disarm the masses in their struggle by preaching the poison of pacifism, and Baldwin, who fights for the "right of free speech" for the Nazi murderers!

* * *

KARL MARX profoundly said:

"The fight of the Jews for liberation from anti-Semitism is part of the fight for the liberation of all humanity from the yoke of exploitation."

This is what the Jewish Congress leaders are striving to conceal from the Jewish masses that the fight against anti-Semitism can only be an effective fight if it is part of the fight for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalist exploitation and oppression.

* * *

ONLY the working class can feel true hatred for Fascism, and its anti-Semitic barbarism. Only the working class can destroy it. The true enemy of Fascism is not the respectable, capitalist liberalism of the Jewish Congress. The true enemy of Fascist anti-Semitism is the working class, and its revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party.

That is why the respectable speakers last night maintained so frozen a silence about the Fascist terrorism against the German Communist Party and the revolutionary working class. Why they forgot to mention the Communist victory at the Reichstag frame-up, why they did not mention Dimitroff, Thaelmann and the class war prisoners in the concentration camps. Because, essentially, they have no objection to this Fascist reactionary terrorism against the German working class and its revolutionary vanguard, the Communsit Party.

And it is precisely because of this, that these gentlemen will always betray the fight against anti-Semitism — they support capitalist property which is the source of all the anti-Semitic outrages of Fascism.

* * *

THE LEADERSHIP of the Jewish Congress and all the liberal witnesses who appeared Wednesday night are not interested in a real fight against Fascism. They, on the contrary, are interested in throttling the growing mass hatred of the masses against Fascism. They see with alarm the growing hatred of the masses against all ruling class reaction. They talk vaguely about "boycotts" against Germany. But let the masses attempt to demonstrate against the unloading of German ships, or against the shipments of goods to German capitalism, and all these "anti-Fascists" will raise their hands in horror and try to break the mass actions of the masses against Fascism.

By the act of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, the workers of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Lenin and Stalin, have destroyed the roots of anti-Semitism and all race and national chauvinism. The road of Lenin and Stalin, the road of revolutionary struggle against capitalism, that is the only real road against Fascist-capitalist reaction and its poisonous anti-Semitic and nationalistic chauvinism.

"Where there is capitalist-landlord exploitation there is anti-Semitism," Lenin said. This shows the road that the masses must take to destroy all anti-Semitism and chauvinism. The Communists only are the true leaders of the fight against anti-Semitism.

An Inspiring Example

TWO workers, one in a shoe factory in Haverhill, Mass., and another in a linoleum plant in Lancaster, Pa., are setting examples of revolutionary devotion and alertness that must be inspiring to every class-conscious worker.

Both joined the Communist Party less than three months ago. They became regular readers of the Daily Worker. They realized the importance of bringing the "Daily" to their fellow-workers as one of the most effective means for rallying them to our revolutionary movement.

The Haverhill worker has already secured 32 new subscriptions to the Daily Worker in his shoe shop. The linoleum worker has gotten 16 of his fellow workers to subscribe.

In both plants the conditions are bad, earnings very low, yet the workers who had read copies of the "Daily" given them by the new Party comrades, gave part of their meagre earnings for subscriptions to our Daily Worker.

These results are additional proof that wherever workers are reached with our Daily Worker, they realize that it fights for their interests, and they become subscribers.

Yet the circulation of our Daily Worker, one of our most powerful weapons in our struggle against hunger, fascism and war, is comparatively small. Why? Simply because there are tens of thousands of workers who do not even know that such a working class daily newspaper like our "Daily" is in existence.

If every Party member, every member of militant trade unions, mass organizations followed the splendid examples set by the Haverhill and Lancaster comrades, our present circulation drive for 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday readers would go over the top easily. Every reader of the "Daily" getting only one new reader each would double our circulation, would double the strength of our revolutionary movement.

Follow the inspiring examples set by the Haverhill and Lancaster comrades. Help rally larger forces to our struggle against the rising tide of fascism and imperialist war by asking your friends and fellow-workers to read our Daily Worker and to subscribe to it.

Every new reader and subscriber gotten for the "Daily" means another worker added to our fighting ranks. It means hastening the victory of our class against the capitalist robbers and murderers.

Chicago Demonstration for Thaelmann, March 17

4,000 Protest Smith Trial; Hail Tim Buck

Court Rules Out Buck's Testimony That He Was Shot at in Jail

BULLETIN

TORONTO, Canada, March 7.—Four thousand Toronto workers demonstrated at Queen's Park yesterday afternoon, carrying banners reading "Defend A. E. Smith," and cheering for Tim Buck and Smith. Resolutions vigorously protesting the exclusion of workers from Smith's trial were adopted. An attempted march to the City Hall, where the trial was in progress, was blocked by an army of police.

Lee Gallagher, U. S. attorney here to aid the defense of Smith, visited Tim Buck this morning and conveyed warm greetings from the International Labor Defense and the workers of the United States.

* *

By OSCAR RYAN
(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Canada, Mar. 7.—Tim Buck, famous class-war prisoner and Secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, was the first defense witness yesterday morning in the trial of A. E. Smith, General Secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League on a charge of sedition for an alleged statement charging the government with attempting to assassinate Tim Buck on Oct. 20, 1932, in Kingston Prison.

Shows Effect of Imprisonment

Tim Buck's appearance in court was the first occasion he has been in Toronto since he was sent away to Kingston penitentiary two years ago. The working class leader was dressed in the blue prison uniform. Prison pallor showed strongly on his face, but he held himself erect and cheerfully greeted your correspondent when he passed the press table.

"Do you remember October 30, 1932?" asked Chief Defense Counsel McMurray. "I remember it very well," replied Buck. "What particularly impressed it on your mind?"

Crown Frantic at Buck's Testimony

Buck's answer: "I was shot at," brought the Crown prosecutor, Peter White, K.C., to his feet in frantic objection to the evidence. Vainly did the defense attorney argue that if attempts were made to shoot an imprisoned man, this was a subject for discussion, for investigation and for reform. The objection was sustained by the bench.

Frank Love, unemployed electrician, was the second defense witness. Love is one of the authors of the banned play, "Eight Men Speak," based on the imprisonment of the eight Communist Party leaders. Love denied that Smith had said it was an order from Premier Bennett to Guthrie and from Guthrie to the warden regarding responsibility for the shooting of Buck.

Workers present at the Hygeia Hall protest meeting came forward to deny the allegations in the crown's indictment, all agreeing that Smith had not uttered the words charged to him by the crown. The witnesses included Frank Love, unemployed electrician, and one of the authors of the banned play "Eight Men Speak," John Cook and Chester Stokes, war veterans. Stokes declared that had Smith uttered the words charged against him "they would have made an indelible impression on my mind if they had been spoken. I considered it my duty as a worker and a loyal citizen to come to his aid against a wrongful indictment."

Smith Fearlessly Flays Government

Smith, the defendant, taking the witness stand from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. spoke clearly and impressively and bore himself throughout with quiet dignity. The crown prosecutor, White, and sergeant of detectives Nursey, sitting together most of the time, grinned at each other several times, but as Smith's testimony proceeded they seemed to become irritated.

Smith outlined his speech at the Hygeia Hall protest meeting. He referred to the statements he had made then, regarding the great value of the Workers' Theatre movement, the Progressive Arts Club, the political implications of the play. He had said, he declared, that the play was "an expression of the feelings of the workers regarding suppression and capitalist class offensive against all workers' organizations that exhibit any militancy. He recalled his remarks regarding the demand for appointment of a popular commission to investigate the attempt on Buck's life, the refusals of the government to grant an investigation, and that the fact that in February 1933, over 200,000 signatures were obtained for the demand for an investigation, and on Nov. 17, 1933, we carried with us a petition of 459,000 signatures to the government demanding an investigation. We asked for a popular commission, not of professionals or parliamentarians or officials of the institution or of the department of justice, whose chief function would be to whitewash the affair.

Places Responsibility for Shooting on Government

"We had presented petitions and resolutions by the thousands," Smith continued. "I undertook to place the responsibility, the moral and political responsibility for this situation on the government because they have stoutly and categorically refused the investigation."

Tells of Strike by "Kingston Eight"

"Had Smith said that the order to shoot Buck had been handed down until it reached Guthrie," the prosecutor demanded. "That's absurd," Smith answered. "Guthrie has authority and doesn't need orders," and further in replying to another formulation of the same question:

"I said those men who did the shooting wouldn't dare, on their own, without orders to initiate such a thing."

"All sound and fury-signifying noth ing!" By PHIL BARD

Cuban Regime Uses Lynching to Smash Negro, White Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, March 8.—An organized campaign of lynching and terror against the Negroes of Cuba, has broken out simultaneously in the cities of Trinidad, Manzanillo, Guira de Melena, Alquizar, San Antonio de los Banos and other parts of the island.

In Trinidad a Negro student, Jose M. Proveyor, was lynched in one of the main streets of the city, as the climax of a campaign of terrorization against Negroes.

Several armed men had attempted to prevent a Negro from walking through the Cespedes park.

A skirmish followed, during which shots were fired from the Hotel Canada and the headquarters of the chief of police. A white man was killed, who before he died, said he had been shot from the police headquarters.

Negro Shops Wrecked

A white lynch gang was formed, in which were members of the police force, who marched down the streets shouting "Down with Negroes!" They attacked several Negroes, and destroyed five shops, owned by Negroes. It was at this time that Proveyor was pursued, stabbed several times, and hanged in the street.

This drive had been prepared for by discharging three Negroes from the police force. Later, 15 Negroes were arrested for 72 hours by order of the military supervisor, Cabo Pascual Perez, and they were threatened with death by the mayor, Herman Patterson of the Nationalist Party, and abused by the judge, Fabio Sanchez, of the ABC.

In spite of the fact that specific accusations have been made against the men responsible for these outrages, and in spite of the fact that Negro committees have gone from Trinidad to Havana to make protests, the government has not made any attempt to take any energetic measures against the guilty.

Communist Party Accuses

These systematic attacks on Negroes, which go completely unpunished, combined with a systematic chauvinistic propaganda carried out by the ABC, the Cuban Ku Klux Klan, created by the ABC for this purpose, actively protected by the Jefferson Caffrey-Carlos Mendieta government, are a part of the government's drive to smash the unity of Negro and white toilers which has reached a high level in the many struggles in Cuba.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba has prepared a detailed indictment of the organizations and men responsible for this lynch terror, and has launched a wide campaign to expose the facts to the Cuban masses and to force the punishment of the lynchers.

Call Meet Against War and Fascism in Chicago Sunday

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Chicago section of the American League Against War and Fascism will hold a mass meeting against war and fascism this Sunday, March 11, at 7:30 p. m. in the four halls of the Church of New Jerusalem at California Ave. and Lemoyne St.

Many members of the Socialist Party are taking enthusiastic part in preparing the meeting. The league is planning to follow the meeting with the building of neighborhood committees of action against war and fascism.

There will be a separate youth meeting in one of the four halls.

Manchuria Sold by Nanking for Help Against Soviets

SHANGHAI, March 8.—Orders to dissolve the Southwest Political Council in Canton have been issued by General Chen Chia-tang, henchman of Chiang Kai-shek, following the disclosure by Chow Lu, of the Southwest Council, of the terms of a deal between the Kuomintang and Japan over Manchuria.

This deal, included in the Shanghai armistice last year, gives the terms of the co-operation between the Kuomintang and Japan which have been in effect ever since. Among its provisions are the following:

China recognizes the de facto existence of Manchukuo, and undertakes to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott, in return for equalization of certain treaties, and Japanese assistance in suppressing revolts against Nanking—which means particularly Japanese assistance in the campaigns against Soviet China.

Dollfuss Decrees Fascist Unionism as Terror Grows

Enslavement for "Free" Workers, Tortures for the Jailed

VIENNA, March 8.—The doom of trade unionism in Austria is sealed in a decree which orders all workers to be enrolled in a single fascist union, under the direction of Odo Neustadeter-Sturmer, minister of "social welfare," a Heimwehr fascist.

No election of leaders is permitted in this "union." All functionaries are to be named by the fascist top command. No worker who has the slightest record of struggle will be admitted to membership—which means automatically that he cannot get a job.

"Christian Robbery"

The decree says these fascist steps are taken in the name of "Christianity, social justice and love of country."

The vast property of the old unions is to be taken over by the fascist union. This new decree completes the legal enslavement of the Austrian working class.

Another decree issued by Dollfuss provides professional penalties for lawyers, doctors, pharmacists and other professionals who show any anti-fascist sympathies.

Many More Arrests

Contrary to the reports circulating abroad about the release of prisoners, in reality the police are making fresh arrests daily. Only a very small number of prisoners have been released, these being persons who were arrested at random in the streets or municipal tenements during the first days of the conflict, but not playing any political part either during or before the struggle.

Now, however, Communist and Social-Democratic functionaries are being systematically arrested. Among those arrested is the retired Colonel Hostovsky, who was an officer on active service in the Federal army till 1927, and later held the position of commander of the reserve artillery depot. Since being pensioned, Colonel Hostovsky was leader of the workers' chasseur and rifle clubs. He was, however, not a member of the Republican Guard. Among the others arrested is Karl Schneller, a retired general and former brigadier of the Federal army, who has not played any role whatever, either in politics or military affairs, in social democracy, but is known only as a writer and lyricist for social tendencies. The Social-Democratic provincial councillor, Leichin, has been arrested on the Yugoslavian-Styrian frontier.

It is stated that the government intends incarcerating in concentration camps those of the arrested persons against whom there is no evidence enabling legal proceeding to be taken against them.

Both in the police station cells and in the emergency arrest stations the prisoners are brutally tortured. Beatings with rubber batons are the order of the day, as also the so-called "ear-boxing machine," in which the tortured prisoner is placed in the center of a circle of five or six robust policemen, who throw him from one to another by blows on the head.

There is also another process popular for the extortion of confessions. If the prisoner will not or cannot reveal dumps of arms, he is stood against the wall, and threatened that he will be shot and will disappear as "unknown victim" of the conflict. He is then fired at with blank cartridges.

Mobilize Fight For C.P. Leader In Berlin

U. S. Actions Lag Behind Those of German Workers

CHICAGO, March 8.—Workers, intellectuals and students of Chicago will demonstrate in defense of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, who goes on "trial" for his life this month.

The Chicago demonstration will be held Saturday, March 17, at 1 p. m., in Washington Square, 900 North Clark St., under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Chicago Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

The assembled workers will elect a delegation to go to the Chicago Nazi Consulate and present their protest.

* * *

Berlin Workers Fight for Thaelmann

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (By Mail).—Thousands of copies of a Communist leaflet demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann were distributed in Neukolln and Treptow, Berlin, on Feb. 12.

A few days previously leaflets exposing the murder of the four Communists, John Scheer, Rudolf Schwarz, Eugen Schoenbaar and Erich Steinfurth, and calling for the defense of Thaelmann, were distributed broadcast in the Wedding district of Berlin.

An illegally distributed leaflet, issued by the Berlin-Brandenburg district of the Communist Party, calls for the formation of defense committees.

* * *

U. S. Actions Lag

NEW YORK.—While workers of Berlin, with a price on the head of every leaflet distributor, and Nazi orders to shoot them on sight, are struggling by thousands to build up the mass defense of Ernst Thaelmann, their leader, the American workers are lagging behind.

Reports of meetings, demonstrations, resolutions and committees demanding the release of Thaelmann are coming in very slowly. Undoubtedly many such actions are taken which are not reported to the Daily Worker.

But the dearth of reports shows an insufficient will to fight against the death plans of the Nazis against Comrade Thaelmann, a fight which George Dimitroff, in Moscow, declared to be **"a question of the revolutionary honor of the world proletariat."**

Hold demonstrations, mass meetings; raise the question of Thaelmann in your union, in your mass organization; flood the Nazi embassy and consulates with committees, telegrams, resolutions.

Ernst Thaelmann and all class-war prisoners of the Nazis must be freed!

Gov't Profit Restrictions on Munitions A Fraud

Can Be Easily Evaded Huge War Profits Reveal

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate amendment to the estimated billion dollar five-year Vinson-Tramwell naval construction bill, just passed by an overwhelming majority by the Roosevelt war machine, which limits contractors to a 10 per cent net profit on warships and war planes, is not only thin demagogy but also utterly ridiculous demogagy.

The books and records of the predatory manufacturers, the legislative lieutenants of American imperialism now declare, must be constantly open to the Budget Bureau or authorized representatives of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

In addition to being a sop to the faction who profess to believe that war is in the offing because of the actions of insatiable munitions manufacturers and not primarily because of the need of the contesting imperialisms for each others' markets, the amendment is an attempt to grease the bill down the throats of the workers as a sort of profit limitation brake.

Easily Evaded

First, the official record of profiteering up to hundreds of per cents by concerns whose heads were and still are great patriots (logical under capitalism) illustrates the inexhaustibility of capitalist ingenuity in evading its own "laws." Second, the impossibility of probing the cost sheets of such concerns as the United States Steel Corporation and Du Pont de Nemours, the heads of both of which corporations adorn the wings of the carnivorous blue eagle. Third, the impossibility of unearthing the hundreds of methods of padding cost accounts is thoroughly appreciated by all familiar with the subject—of course, one of the reasons for proposing the "examination" of books. No one knows this better than the War Department, where such demagogy is openly laughed at by responsible officials, whose official profit zone, has not yet reached beyond the 6 per cent guarantee to business in war-time proposed in the Department's industrial mobilization plan.

Fraudulent Records

Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina, one of the shrillest jingoes of the Roosevelt war machine and author of a fascist bill to establish a junior naval reserve, himself reminded former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker of the well-known story of padded payrolls, thinly disguised bribery and out-and-out lying that brought blood-stained wealth to those who forced the world's workers to slaughter each other in 1914-18. The following cross-examination took place during the War Policies Commission hearings in 1931.

To Allay Oppsition to the Record War Expenditures

Mr. McSwain: Now, did you ever hear during the war of the name of the American Metal Company of New York?

Mr. Baker: No sir; not that I recall.

Mr. McSwain: In that same report Mr. Colver [Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission during the World War and also a member of the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board] reported that everybody in that corporation —from the chairman of the board of trustees on down—had been paid bonuses for the purpose of hiding the profits. The president of the company received a bonus over and above his salary of $364,000 in one year, and it went all the way down to the foremen of the shops. The chief engineer got $23,500 bonus, the manager of gas operation got $7,000 bonus, and here is a list of about 20 different officers and clerks of the corporation that got a total of nearly $2,000,000 bonus for the purpose of hiding as overhead expenses a part of these very war profits. . . .

It is also significant that several of the heads of the most powerful U.S. corporations (especially United States Steel)—the very corporation that murders those workers who are bold enough to strike against slave and starvation conditions—are high in the command of the N. R. A. the Roosevelt road to fascism.

C. I. Anniversary Article By Minor to Appear Tomorrow

Saturday's 8 page issue of the Daily Worker will carry an article on the 15th anniversary of the Communist International by Robert Minor in which he will trace the historical progress of the C. I.

In addition, there will be a feature article by Harry Gannes on the Socialist Party's action at the N. R. A. "Field Day Criticism." Articles on the situation among the auto workers, railroad workers and miners will also appear.

In Monday's issue, which will be 8 pages, the first public statement of the Austrian Communist Party will appear on the Austrian uprising. There will also be an article on Otto Bauer's treachery and a number of articles on the pre-convention discussion in preparation for the 8th National Convention of the Communist Party.

500 Meet at City Hall in Bridgeport; Protest S.P. Terror

6 More Jailed by Order of Socialist Party Administration

By J. J. SOLVENT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 8.—Despite the warnings of the police not to hold a demonstration without a permit, 500 workers gathered at the City Plaza yesterday to answer the slanders of the Socialist Mayor McLevy and the local press and to protest against the arrest of the three workers at the first demonstration on March 5, and the six workers who distributed leaflets calling for the mass meeting.

The meeting yesterday which was called by the Unemployed Council and the Unemployed Workers Association, unanimously passed a resolution protesting the arrests of the workers and demanding their immediate, unconditional release. Sam Krieger, one of the leaders of the snow shovelers who was beaten and arrested Monday, spoke to the workers and expressed the role of Mayor McLevy and the police. The snow shovelers were demanding their pay which was overdue. Other workers from the crowd requested that they too speak and severely criticized the Socialist administration upon whom they placed the entire responsibility for the delay in pay and the police brutality and arrests. McLevy was present at the first demonstration when the police attacked the workers.

Socialist rank and filers are circulating a petition denouncing the role of the Socialist Mayor McLevy and demanding that he be repudiated. In the petition they place the responsibility of the police terror directly on the shoulders of McLevy.

McLevy Throws Workers Out

Earlier in the day, the police arrested three more workers for distributing leaflets, hoping to break up the distribution of the leaflets, but as soon as they were arrested others took their place immediately. At one time there were over 30 distributing in the city.

When a committee went to Mayor McLevy to protest the unwarranted arrests, McLevy first said he was too busy to look into the matter and then lost his temper and said, **"You got yourselves into jail now try to get out."** He followed up this statement by slandering the Communist Party and throwing out the workers' delegation.

When the workers learned of this action of McLevy, they decided to pack the courtroom Saturday morning when the trial of Sam Krieger and the other workers takes place.

The local press, together with the Socialist Mayor, Jasper McLevy, have begun a campaign of slander against the jobless workers. They are also attempting to drag the red scare into the picture in the hope of keeping the unemployed from organizing.

The Unemployed Workers' Association, which was formed immediately after the first demonstration, had already over a hundred members, and is growing hourly as the workers come pouring into the headquarters of the Unemployed Council at 301 Fairfield Ave. in order to register.

They are co-operating with the Unemployed Council in the preparation for the Herbert Benjamin meeting, which is to be held at Columbus School on Sunday, March 11, at 8 p.m